BOMBAY GAZETTE.
ADVERTISER.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1825. No. 1827.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 9th Instant,

JOCKEY Whips, Japan Lamps, Table Shades, China green Gauze, figured Ribbons, China Preserves, Spermaceti Candles, Windsor Soap, Pewter Ink Stands, Johnson's Pocket Dictionaries, Mavor's Spelling Books.

A few dozen Shiraz Wine, a Hunting Saddle and a Military Ditto.

SECOND HAND BOOKS

Comprizing the Naval Chronicle, Rambler, Mirror, Adventurer, Byron's, Goldsmith's and Sterne's Works, Murray's Grammar, Hutton's Mathematics &c.

Meadows Street, 8th June 1825

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 9th Instant,

WHITE Jean, Checked and Plain Muslin Handkerchiefs, Colored and Bandanna Ditto, Fine Leno, and Ball Thread.

Blue and White Ewers and Basons and Globe Lamps.

ALSO

A few Dozen of French Syrup, Bourbon Honey, and Sparkling Champaigne, imported per La Constance.

Meadows Street, 8th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
To-morrow the 9th Instant,
THE REMAINDER
OF AN INVOICE OF
JEWELLERY,

COMPRISING a variety of Valuable Brooches, Rings, Breast Pins, &c.

Meadows Street, 8th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
WILL SELL
BY AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS
On Thursday the 16th Instant,
THE MODERN
Household Furniture
AND EFFECTS
OF AN OFFICER
DECEASED

CONSISTING of Couches, Chairs, Dining and Dressing Tables, Card and Sofa Ditto, Sideboard Teapoys, Washing Stands, Bookcases, Cheval Glasses, Bedsteads and Bedding, Clothes, Presses, Pictures, Carpet, Floor Cloth, French Clock, Sugar Jars, &c.

Plated Curry Dishes, Hotwater Plates, Coffee, Tea, and Milk Pots, Sugar Basons, Candlesticks, and Shades, Bread Basket, &c.

Vase Lamps, Painted Ditto, Wallshades, Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Sets, Vases, Glassware, Dish Covers, Cooking Utensils, &c.

A few dozen of fine Old Cognac Brandy and Hodgson's Beer.

A Flute and Harp, and Military appointments.

AT ½ PAST 12 O'CLOCK,

Three Bay Arab Horses.

A Buggy and Harness with Spare Wheels, a Set of Carriage Harness, Two Saddles and Bridles, Two Ladies Ditto, a Palanquin and a few Candies of Gram.

(2) Meadows Street, 8th June 1825.

Higgs and Briggs
HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED
FOR SALE
On Commission,
A VERY LIGHT
LONDON BUILT
STANHOPE
AND
HARNESS
PRICE Rs. 1200.

Meadows Street, 8th June 1825.

Eduljee Cursetjee's Sons
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On Monday, the 13th Instant,
AT THEIR ROOMS,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE ESTATE
OF THE LATE
Wm. Peill Esq:

AN Invoice of Sundry Articles Consisting of German Spectacles, Children's Toys of Sorts, Dressed and Undressed Dolls, Bead Necklaces, Day and Night Telescopes, Handsome Opera Glasses in Morocco Boxes, Blank Account and Spelling Books, Lithographic Drawing Books, Books of Assorted Views, Quills, Wafers, Ink Powder, Red and Black Sealing Wax, Black lead Pencils and a few Dozen of Warrens Parte Blacking. The above Articles imported per Ship Ogle Castle.

TERMS CASH;

And the Lots to be cleared away in three days from the date of Sale.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

For Passage Only
TO LONDON,
THE FINE SHIP
Ogle Castle,
OF 550 TONS,
James Weynton, Commander,
Will Sail on or about the 10th Instant,

THIS Ship has very Superior accommodation for Passengers. For particulars of which apply to the Commander, at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. where plans of her accommodations may be seen.

The Ogle Castle requiring a Surgeon for the homeward voyage, any Gentleman of that profession requiring a passage will be treated with on liberal terms on application to the COMMANDER at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

For Freight
TO
MADRAS, PENANG, AND SINCAPORE,
THE SPANISH SHIP
PRIMEIRO DE MARSO,
Captain J. S. Aspiroz,
WILL SAIL
ABOUT THE 10TH INSTANT,
APPLY TO
MESSRS. ROGER DE FARIA AND CO.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
FOR 1825.

TICKETS in the above Lottery are on Sale at the Office of Messrs. PRINSEP and CO. Price Rs. 120.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

SECOND
Calcutta Lottery,
OF 1825.

TICKETS for Sale at the Office of Messrs. ALEXANDER MACKINTOSH and CO. at Rs. 120 each.

Rampart Row, 8th June 1825.

For Sale

BILLS on England 3 Months Sight at 1/9½ Rupee.

For particulars apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE at his Office.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

FOR SALE

AT

Framjee Cowajee's

OFFICE,

A FEW Chests of 6 dozen each, of very Superior English Claret, from Carbonell and Son, imported per Ogle Castle, at Rs. 50 per dozen.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

FOR SALE,

AT LHE

GODOWNS

OF

Messrs. Prinsep & Co.

THE following Wines, from HARPER and BELL, imported per Alfred and warranted of Superior Quality.

Sherry in Quarts, XXX	Rs.	24	per dozen
Do. in Pints . . .	"	14	ditto,
Do. in Quarts XX .	"	21	ditto,
Port in Do. . . .	"	20	ditto,
Sherry Brandy in Pints	"	26	ditto,
Fine Old Sherry in Butt, XXX . . .	"	900	per Butt
Do. Do. XX .	"	750	ditto.

Also from E. Butler and Sons imported per Ogle Castle and Marquis of Hastings.

Pink Champaigne at Rs.		70	per dozen
White Sparkling do.	"	60	ditto,
Port Wine in quarts	"	20	ditto,
Old Sherry . . .	"	22	ditto,
Ditto in half Butts,	"	400	each
White Sparkling French Champaigne in good Condition, .	Rs.	45	per doz.
Serceal in quarter Casks.	"	25	
Ditto in Pints. . . .	"	18	ditto

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

Advertisement.

A LADY rather elderly from unexpected circumstances is desirous of engaging herself as attendant for the passage to England either on a Lady or two Children. For particulars reference to be made thro' Mr. EGAN, of the Auditor General's Office, at Colaba.

(c.) Bombay, 8th June 1825.

Bills on England.

JEHANGHEER & NOWROJEE NASSERVANJEE will draw Bills on Messrs. JAMES HUNTER JUNR. & Co. of London for sums not less than £200 at 1 | 10 per Rupee payable at 6 Months' sight, or at 1 | 9½ per Rupee at 3 Months' sight.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

Advertisement.

PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of ROBERT FINLAY late an Assistant Surgeon in the Military service of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on their Bombay Establishment deceased, having been granted by the Honorable the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, to JAMES RITCHIE Esquire, the Executor therein named reserving the right of the other Executors to come in and prove the same. All persons interested are hereby apprized thereof.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN,

PROCTORS.

Bombay, 8th June 1825.

Advertisement.

APPLICATION having been made to the SUPREME COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY that letters of Administration of the estate and effects of MULNA HUSSON LORE, late of BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN Inhabitant deceased, may be granted to FAKOO MEYA bin MULNA HUSSON LORE, the Son of the said MULNA HUSSON LORE deceased. All person or persons interested therein are hereby apprized thereof. Dated this 7th day of June 1825.

W. A. AND E. C. MORGAN.

જાહેર ખબર

મરનાર• મુલા• ફશંન• લોર•

શ્રી•મુમબઇનો•રેહવાશી•ફિની•મી

લકટનું• અખતીઆર• નીમું•લેવા

શારૂં•શ્રી• મુમબઇની• જુદીકેટર

ની•શ્રીપરીમ•કોરતમો*ફ•મરના

રનો•છેકરો•પકમીઆં• બીન•મુ

લા•ફશન•લોરે•અરજ•કીધી છેજે

મને•મલે•ફ•વાશતે•શરવે•લોકો•

ફેના• બાબશતા• હોઇ•તેહનાંવો

ને•જાહેર•કીયું છે*

તારીખ• ૭ મી•જુન• ૧૮૨૫

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on 28 June, 2017

Bombay Gazette.

VOL. 36. WEDNESDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1825. No. 1827.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 26TH MAY, 1825.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

No. 175 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following Orders.

Detail of Artillery, 4 Companies of N. I. Ditail of Pioneers.

An Order by the Officer Commanding the Troops at Mhow dated 1st April, appointing Lieutenant Bartlet, the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, Staff Officer to a detachment under Captain Simpson, proceeding on field service towards Dungerpore.

An Order by Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, dated Poonah 8th ultimo, appointing Lieutenat J. A. Crosby, Interpreter and Quarter Master, to act as Adjutant.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1825.

No. 176 of 1825. Captain Alexander Campbell, Commissary of Stores at Broach, and Captain R. Foster, Senior Deputy Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, are permitted by the Governor in Council to exchange appointments.

No. 177 of 1825. Lieutenant W. Sandwith, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, now Acting as Interpreter in Hindoostanee to His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, is appointed Interpreter in Hindoostanee and Quarter Master to the 4th Extra Battalion, vice Payne, resigning his present temporary situation.---Date of appointment 20th May 1825.

No. 178 of 1825. The furlough granted to Ensign W. Stack, of the 1st Gren. Regt. N. I., on the 16th September last, to proceed to sea for the recovery of his health for a period of six months, is extended for three months longer.

Bombay Castle, 26th May, 1825.

No. 179 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to extend the period of the relief of Commissariat Officers from two to three years.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1825.

No. 180 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following Extract of a despatch from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors dated the 1st December 1824.

Extract of a letter from the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the Military Department dated the 1st December 1824.

PARA. 2d. We have permitted Lieutenant Colonel William Gilbert to return to his duty on your Establishment.

3d. We have permitted Major Thomas Pierce, of your Establishment, to remain in this country until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the present season 1824 | 25.

4th. Surgeon James Dow, of your Establishment, has received our permission to remain in this country until the departure of the Ships appointed to be in the Downs on the 9th February next.

5th. We have permitted Lieutenant William Wilkie, to return to his duty on your Establishment.

7th. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment to retire from the service from the dates specified against their respective names viz. Surgeon Richard Sharp, from the 21st July 1823.

Surgeon Henry Robertson, from the 27th April 1824.

Major William Grant, from 1st June 1824.

Captain Edward Towsey, from the 6th April 1822.

Surgeon Thomas Coats, from the 29th Nov. 1822.

Bombay Castle, 28th May, 1825.

No. 181 of 1825. The duties of Native Adjutants in Corps of Native Infantry requiring considerable activity and exertion, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to resolve that an allowance shall be annexed to the appointment, which is accordingly fixed at (17 2 00) seventeen Rupees and half per mensem, to have effect from the 1st proximo.

2d. Native Adjutants of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry shall be chosen from the Jemadars, and no Officer of the rank of Subedar shall hold the appointment.

3d. The same rules to apply to the Provincial and Extra Battalions.

4th. The Governor is Council is also pleased to grant from the same date a monthly allowance of ten (10) Rupees to Havildar Majors, in lieu of all other emoluments hitherto accruing from their staff situations.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1825.

No. 182 of 1825. Lieut. Col. C. Hodgson, Commissary of Stores at the Presidency, having returned from furlough to the Cape of Good Hope, immediately resume charge of his appointment.

Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1825.

No. 183 of 1825. The Head Quarters of H. M. 6th Regt. of Foot having arrived this day from the Cape of Good Hope, on board the Hon'ble Company's Ship Windsor, the Regt. will be brought on the Military Establishment from this date.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1825.

No. 184 of 1825. The following Cadets for the Infantry having reported their arrival at the Presidency on board the ship Abberton on the 23d inst. and produced certificates of their appointments on this Establishment, the Governor in Council is pleased to admit them as such from that date, and to promote them to Ensign. Their date of rank will be settled hereafter.

Infantry.

No. 242	Messrs.	Nathaniel Henry Thornbury,
Do. 244		James Macdonell.
Do. 259		George Richardson.
Do. 262		Edmund Arthur Guerin,
Do. 263		Francis Darling Bagshawe.
Do. 265		William Chambers,
Do. 270		Campbell Hunter Browne,

Bombay Castle, 31st May, 1825.

No. 185 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to confirm a District order by Major Sale, of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons, dated Kairah, 30th April, appointing Captain Gillum the charge of the Commissariat Department, in the absence of Lieutenant Sandwith, on leave to Surat.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 1825.

No. 186 of 1825. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, in announcing the final transfer of His Majesty's 47th Regiment from this Establishment to that of Bengal, takes the apportunity of expressing his entire approbation of the meritorious conduct of that Regiment while serving in the Bombay Army, during an eventful period of more than sixteen years, in which time it gave proofs of zeal and gallantry in the field, and always conducted itself with commendable regularity and attention to discipline, as was most exemplarily displayed, whilst it garrisoned the Portuguese settlement of Damaun and Diu.

2d. The best wishes of the Governor in Council accompanied the Officers and all Ranks of H. M.'s 47th Regt. on its embarkation from this Presidency last year, and it has since been gratifying to him to observe that it has again displayed in the field against the Burmese, the estimable qualities of Soldiers which, no doubt, acquire additional claims to approbation and gratitude.

3d. His Majesty's 47th Regt. to be considered as transferred to the Bengal Establishment from this date.

By order of the Hon. the Gov. in Council,
W. NEWNHAM, *Chief Secretary.*

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 28TH MAY 1825.

Mr. W. W. Malet, Acting third Assistant to the Collector at Poona.

Mr. J. Burnett, Acting third Assistant to the Collector in the Norther Concan.

EXCHANGE.

On London..6 mon' from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* per Rupee.
Calcutta..30 days 102 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras.....do. 98½ B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable. ...142 B'y Rs. per 100 Sicca.
Unremittable 106 a 116 ditto.
According to Registry.

THE GAZETTE.

BOMBAY.

WEDNESDAY, 8TH JUNE, 1825.

Since the publication of our last number, the Hon. Company's Ships Kellie Castle and Inglis have arrived; the first left England on the 6th Feb. and the latter on the 19th.

By these we have received papers up to the 14th of Feb. which are principally occupied with parliamentary debates on the state of Ireland, and the suppression of the Catholic Association; but no decision had taken place when our packets left England. We have made such extracts of interesting matter as our time would permit, and as a specimen of ministerial tone on state affairs, we subjoin the King's speech at the meeting of Parliament on the 3d of Feb.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FEB. 3.

At half-past two o'clock the LORD CHAN-

CELLOR entered the House, and immediately afterwards the Commissioners appointed by his Majesty to open the Parliament took their seats on the cross bench, immediately below the Throne. There were present, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Earl of Westmorland, the Earl of Harrowby, and the Earl of Shaftesbury. When the Commissioners had taken their seats, the Lord Chancellor commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar of their Lordships' house, to hear the Commission and his Majesty's Speech read. In a few minutes the Usher returned, introducing the Speaker of the Commons and a great many of the members. By the command of the Lord Chancellor, one of the Clerks then read his Majesty's Commission for opening the Parliament.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then read the following Speech :—

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" We are commanded by his Majesty to express to you, the gratification which His Majesty derives from the continuance and progressive increase of that Public Prosperity upon which his Majesty congratulated you at the Opening of the last Session of Parliament.

" There never was a period in the history of this Country, when all the great Interests of the Nation were, at the same time, in so thriving a condition, or when a feeling of content and satisfaction was more widely diffused through all Classes of the British People.

" It is no small addition to the gratification of his Majesty that Ireland is participating in the general Prosperity."

" The outrages, for the suppression of which extraordinary Powers were confided to his Majesty, have so far ceased as to warrant the suspension of the exercise of those Powers in most of the districts heretofore disturbed.

" Industry and commercial Enterprise are extending themselves in that part of the United Kingdom. It is therefore the more to be regretted that Associations should exist in Ireland, which have adopted proceedings irreconcileable with the spirit of the Constitution, and calculated by exciting alarm, and by exasperating animosities, to endanger the Peace of Society, and to retard the course of National Improvement.

" His Majesty relies upon your wisdom to consider, without delay, the means of applying a remedy to this evil.

" His Majesty further recommends the Renewal of the Inquiries instituted last Session into the State of Ireland.

" His Majesty has seen with regret the interruption of tranquillity in India by the unprovoked Aggression and extravagant Pretension of the Burmese Government, which rendered hostile operations against that State unavoidable.

" It is, however, satisfactory to find that none of the other Native Powers have manifested any unfriendly disposition, and that the bravery and conduct displayed by the Forces already employed against the Enemy afford the most favorable prospect of a succesful termination of the contest.

" *Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

" His Majesty has directed us to inform you that the Estimates of the year will be forthwith laid before you.

" The State of India, and circumstances connected with other Parts of His Majesty's Foreign Possessions, will render some augmentation in his Military Establishments indispensable.

" His Majesty has, however, the sincere gratification of believing, that notwithstanding the increase of expense arising out of this augmentation, such is the flourishing condition and progressive improvement of the Revenue, that it will still be in your power, without affecting Public Credit, to give additional facilities to the National Industry, and to make a further reduction in the Burthens of his People.

" *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

" His Majesty commands us to inform you, that His Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from all Princes and States, assurances of their unabated desire to maintain and cultivate the Relations of Peace with His Majesty, and with each other; and that it is His Majesty's constant endeavour to preserve the general tranquillity.

" The Negociations which have been so long carried on through His Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople, between the Emperor of Russia and the Ottoman Porte, have been brought to an amicable issue.

" His Majesty has directed to be laid before you, Copies of Arrangements which have been entered into with the Kingdoms of Denmark and Hanover, for improving the commercial Intercourse between those States and the United Kingdom.

" A Treaty, having for its object the more effectual Suppression of the Slave Trade, has been concluded between his Majesty and the King of Sweden; a Copy of which Treaty (as soon as the Ratifications thereof shall have been exchanged) His Majesty has directed to be laid before you.

" Some difficulties have arisen with respect to the Ratification of the Treaty for the same object, which was negociated last year between His Majesty and the United States of America.

" These difficulties, however, His Majesty trusts, will not finally impede the conclusion of so beneficial an Arrangement.

" In conformity with the Declarations which have been repeatedly made by His Majesty, His Majesty has taken measures for confirming by Treaties the Commercial Relation already subsisting between this Kingdom and those Countries of America, which appear to have established their separation from Spain.

" So soon as these Treaties shall be completed, His Majesty will direct copies of them to be laid before you.

" His Majesty commands us not to conclude without congratulating you upon the continued Improvement in the state of the Agricultural Interest, the solid foundation of our National Prosperity; nor without informing you that evident advantage has been derived from the relief which you have recently given to Commerce by the removal of inconvenient Restrictions.

" His Majesty recommends to you to persevere (as circumstances may allow,) in the removal of similar restrictions; and His Majesty directs us to assure you, that you may rely upon His Majesty's cordial Co-operation, in fostering and extending that Commerce, which, whilst it is, under the blessing of Providence, a main source of strength and power to this Country, contributes in no less a degree to the happiness and civilization of mankind.

The House adjourned till five o'clock.

St. James's Chronicle, Feb. 5.

On the introduction of M. de Walkonsky, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Emperor of Russia, to the King of France, he desplayed his oratorical abilities for a considerable time, in a speech on *legitimacy* and the holy Alliance, which were treated as the only two important concerns of the human race, The King in his reply said " I am as much attached as your powerful Monarch, to the doctrines of the Holy Alliance; and I shall do all in my power to maintain them. Tell him from me that, *as long as he and I continue united, nothing is to be feared for the tranquillity of Europe.*"

Charles (from courtly delicacy of course) seems to have been determined not to put the Russian to the blush, by the slightest superiority of understanding; and had he ever been suspected of wit, the thing might have passed for irony; but De Villele blushing for his master---whose sincerity on these matters he could not doubt---suppressed its publication, and despatched couriers to London, Vienna and Berlin to palliate and excuse the absurdity!

In this most enlighten'd of all ages, there are but few things, perhaps, more thoroughly calculated to excite ridicule, and at the same moment irritate the feelings, than English speeches, paragraphs, and books, on Indian affairs. The great talkers and writers, have been lately complimented on their progress in oriental knowledge; but it has really been on such a very moderate scale, that our patience is still subject to occasional severe trials, from the gross absurdities which appear, not only in formal debates, but even mark the more elaborate & coolly digested pages of respectable volumes. Mercantile & political creeds, are often like that of the Romish church, accompanied by mysteries almost equally sacred; and far be it from us, to incur the accusation of " abominable heresy;" but be it known, there has long existed a faith, and generally subscribed to, in England, which is by no means orthodox; but established on doctrines highly apocryphal, and abounding in absurdities, which do not stand on forbidden ground, but open to, and highly deserving the lash, from all, and singular, the European inhabitants of Bengal, Bombay, Hindoostan &c. The leading articles of this belief are—That all the aforesaid *European-Indians* live in slothful and luxurious effeminacy; and that the military are in fact, a mere body of feather-bed-soldiers. We had began to hope such false and ridiculous ideas, were nearly eradicated, even from amongst the vulgar and illiterate; but were lately convinced of our error, by the appearance of the following observation in the Edinburgh Review, " With all this profusion of attendance, the march of a British officer in India, seems a matter rather of luxury than fatigue."

There is no periodical work which has laid claim to so much of our esteem as the Edinburgh Review: both as to liberal principles

and information, it has long held the lead; it is therfore doubly painful to find an echo of a vulgar prejudice in its pages, and we really now begin to despair, of any alteration in the opinions of our countrymen, who consider all those Indians who do not make large fortunes, to be fools, and charitably accuse all who do, or even return in easy circumstances, with having amassed wealth by murdering natives of rank, and often reaping a handsome profit by, *making Indian rubber of their skins*!

Whatever were the luxuries with which the gentleman travelled, whose book drew forth the above remark of the Reviewer; is an individual instance at any time a criterion by which a whole service is to be judged? The critic, however ignorant of his subject, must be aware, that there are officers in other countries besides India, who not only travel in luxury, but presuming on their private fortunes, look down with contempt on all those, who not being able to afford the same quantity of lace on their jackets, are doomed to hold commissions in other regiments: but on seeing one of these highly ornamented soldiers, would he say "by this it seems all the officers belonging to the service, are mere walking cloths-horses, for the display of the tailors skill?" A sweeping conclusion of this description, can only arise from a mind blind through prejudice, or taken by surprise in a state of profound ignorance; and on a par with that of an American Indian, who imagined all white men were born with long pigtails and wooden-legs, because the first he saw, happened to be an old commodore with both of these nautical appendages.

Considering the constant intercourse between the two countries, it appears strange that something like correct information should not find its way; and the only excuse that can be made for our countrymens want of it, is, that the herd of informants have never been beyond the different prisidencies, and consequently cannot know much themselves. Of these, sailors form a considerable part. Their stay on shore is but for a short period, which is employed in mercantile concerns, and beyond the roguery of half anglecised sircars and servants, their knowledge must consequently be very circumscribed. All they see of Europeans, are generally men in lucrative situations, or merchants, who, as the same description of men do in England and other countries, live well. From this class are probably nine tenths of those who may be fortunate enough to end their days in the country which gave them birth; and being men of business, whose lives have been spent in obtaining the wealth which enables them to return, it will be admitted, their opportunities of personal observation, beyond the actual spheres of their employments, cannot possibly be many: and he who forms his ideas of the Indian population, either native or European, by the specimens in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, will be equally correct, with one, who should take Westminster Abbey as a model of the Taje at Agra, or the oblisk in St. George's fields for that of the Kootoob Minnar.

The third description of informants are professed travellers, who, possessed of ample means, pass on, not only with all the ease and comfort, their own money can procure, but aided by persons at every station, who generally "kill a fatted calf" for the stranger, and show him all the attention and kindness that hospitality can suggest, and more than European customs lead him expect. A journey being performed under these circumstances, and at the most favorable season of the year, what is there but luxury in it? Novelty of scenery renders every thing, within the compass of vision, interesting and agreeable, while novelty of character, or incident, converts temporary inconvenience into desirable subjects for descriptive ingenuity, and entertaining anecdote. The man who has thus surveyed the country, when he returns home to write his book, has nothing to complain of; and too frequently repays the hospitality he has received, by describing his liberal countrymen as indolent Gourmands, when they have loaded themselves with an additional labour to make up for the time bestowed in paying him attention, and probably a debt to gratify his appetite —Allowing the narrative of such a mans journey to be correct, and void of hyperbolic exaggeration; which is scarcely to be expected; is it a fair standard by which the lives of officers in the service are to be measured? most certainly not. Well do we know that the Indian army affords numerous examples, of the most powerful contrast to any thing resembling luxury; and could wish a few of those gentlemen from whose accounts this Army has been so disgracefully under-rated, all the benefit of personal experience as subalterns in marching regiments on actual service, when, after being on horseback the greater part of the night, they might enjoy the *luxury* of bringing up the rear guard with baggage or heavy artillery, exposed to a burning sun for eight or ten hours, without a drop of water to slake their thirst; and on their arrival in camp, fevered and exhausted, obliged to crawl into a hole dug under their tables, where the heat is least oppressive, while burning sand is drifting over them and mixing with their food. These are some of the *luxuries* to be enjoyed in the plain: next let our travellers have a taste of a hill campaign, where in a narrow defile, they move on at the rate of a mile an hour, over putrid carcasses of cattle, belonging to the advance, which have died by hundreds, rendering the air pestilential, and the ways almost impassable; compelling them to halt for days together in the stench of a charnel house, without a change of cloths, or covering from the vicissitudes of a climate, that varies 45 degrees in a few hours, drenched in heavy dews or rain by night, and scorched by day. These are a few specimens of what Indian soldiers have suffered, and what the officers of marching regiments are constantly liable to on service. But all this is seldom known, being generally borne in silence— it does not appear in the English news, or in Indian travels, Cheltenham *Nabobs* know little about such matters, and sick officers on furlough have not sense enough to make money! who would believe them? they need not expect credit according to any interpretation the word.

Detraction sometimes acquires auxiliary assistance it is true, amongst a few weak headed epicureans in lucrative appointments, who not contented with enjoying the taste of delicacies *they* have the means of procuring, till they can no longer eat, with minds still gloating on the delicious subject, must publish their bills of fare. If these gentlemen have no other achievements but those of the knife and fork to publish, they should be considerate enough to give their names, that the rest of the army who do not enjoy the delights of gluttony, may at least be spared the mortification of participating in the stigma.

PORTUGAL.

A mail from Lisbon arrived yesterday, bringing letters and papers to the 25th ult. The change in the Ministry, which we anticipated as nearly certain, has taken place, and the official announcement on the subject will be found annexed. The only additional information we are enabled to give is that Pinheiro, who has been nominated *pro tempore* to the department of foreign affairs, retains that office until the Count of Villa Real, at present Ambassador in this country for whom it is intended, can resign his functions here to the Count de Subserra. It is generally supposed that the change has been effected in consequence of the representations of Sir William A'Court, and that it will be followed by a more liberal policy in every respect. The proposition for making Lisbon a port of free trade will now, it is understood, be acted on; nor is there believed to be any further impediment in the way of a recognition of the independence of Brazil. The present mail, it is said, has brought a letter from his Most Faithful Majesty, addressed to the King of Great Britain, in which he expresses his satisfaction at the mission of Sir Charles Stuart, and returns his thanks for the offer of mediation between him and his son, the Emperor of Brazil. The following are the extracts from the *Lisbon Gazette*:—

OFFICIAL ARTICLES.

LISBON, JAN. 21.

DECREE.

Considering the zeal, fidelity, and honour, constantly displayed in my service by Joaquim Jose Monteiro Torres, Admiral of my royal navy, I think fit to appoint him Minister and Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies.

Royal Palace of Alfeite, Jan. 14, 1825.

(Signed by) HIS MAJESTY.

NOTICE.

Most Illustrious and most Excellent Sair,---I remit to your Excellency, for your information, the enclosed copy of a decree of the 15th of this month, by which his Majesty, having taken into consideration the repeated applications of your Excellency, thinks fit to accept your resignation of the posts of Secretary of State of the departments of War, Marine, and the Colonies, appointing me to fill the latter, and the Conde de Barbacena Francisco to the former.

God preserve your Excellency. Royal Palace of Alfeite, Jan. 20, 1825.

JOAQUIM JOSE MONTEIRO TORRES.

To the most Illustrious and Excellent Conde de Subserra.

NOTICE.

This is a similar notice to the Marquis de Palmella, informing him of his dismissal from the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Senhor Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira is appointed to succeed him.

Copy of a Decree.---Having considered the repeated solicitations made to me by the Conde de Subserra of my Council of State, Prime Minister, Secretary of State for the War Department, and charged with that of the Marine and Colonies, that I would release him from those offices, alleging powerful reasons which concur to increase the regard and confidence

which he has deserved of me, I am pleased to accept his said excuses, and dispense the said Count from the above offices, which he has filled with distinguished ability, zeal, and attachment to my royal person, reserving it to myself to employ him in other offices of great importance to my service and the State; preserving to him all the honours and prerogatives attached to the place of Prime Minister; and besides what are due to him from the places he has filled, assigning him a pension of 1,600 milreas.

Copy of a decree, expressed in nearly the same words, dispensing the Marquis de Palmella from the office of Minister for Foreign Affairs, assigning h[illegible] likewise a pension of 1,600 milreas.

TO [illegible] CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP OF EVORA.

Mo[illegible]llent and most Reverend Senhor,---I rem[illegible]our Eminence the enclosed copies of th[illegible]es of the 15th inst., by which his Maje[illegible] pleased to relieve your Eminence from [illegible]ffice of Minister Secretary of State for [illegible]astical Affairs and of Justice, and to app[illegible]ou Regedor of the Casa da Suppli-cag[illegible]

G[illegible]rve your Eminence.

JOAQUIM JOSE MONTEIRO TORRES.

COPY OF DECREE.

The Archbishop of Evora, Member of my Council of State, Minister of State for the Departments of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, having been raised to the eminent dignity of Cardinal of the Holy Romisch Church, and the exercise of the Ministry by the said Archbishop being incompatible with the splendour and high prerogatives of so elevated a dignity, I think fit to relieve him from it, reserving to myself to employ on more important occasions the wisdom, virtue, zeal, and attachment to my royal person, which so highly distinguish him.

The Times, Feb. 8.

LISBON PAPERS—CHANGE OF MINISTRY.

Lisbon Gazettes to the 26th ult. were received yesterday. They contain official notices of a change of Ministry in Portugal. Joaquim Jose Monteiro Torres, Admiral of the Royal Navy, has been appointed to the post of Minister and Secretary of State of the Marine and Colonies, vacant by the resignation of the Conde de Subserra, The Conde de Barbacena had been appointed Secretary at War. There is a similar notice to the Marquess de Palmella, informing him of his dismissal from the office of Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and that Senhor Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira was appointed to succeed him. A pension of 1,600 milreas is granted to the dismissed Minister, who is to preserve all the honours and prerogatives attached to the office. The Cardinal Archbishop of Evora has been appointed Regidor of the Casa de Supplicao and removed from the office of Minister Secretary of State for Ecclesiastical Affairs.

The *Gazette* likewise contains various other Decrees and Notices, drawn up in a similar form, viz. :—

Decree, dismissing, at his own request, the Conde de Povoa, Minister of Finance.

Decree, discharging, on account of illness, M. Antonio de Oliveira Leite de Barrons, Minister of the Interior, allowing him a pension of 1600 milreas.

Decree, appointing to the office of Minister of the Interior, Jose Joaqnim de Almeida de Araujo Correa de Lacerda.

Decree, appointing Fernando Luiz Pereira de Sousa Barradas, to be Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs.

Decree, appointing the Count de Barbarena Minister of War.

Decree, appointing Senhor Silvestre Pinheiro Ferreira, Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Decree, appointing Don Miguel Antonio de Mello, Minister of Finance and President of the Royal Exchequer.

Decree, nomiuating the Marquess de Palmella to the post of Ambassador, to the King of France.

Decree, conferring on the Marquess de Palmella, for his services in the Ministry, which he has just quitted, the Grand Cross of the Order of Christ, and a pension of 1,600 milreas.

Two Decrees, appointing the Conde de Subserra, Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain, and conferring on him the Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword, with a pension of 1,600 milreas. And also a Decree, preserving to the Conde de Povoa the honours he enjoyed as Minister of Finance, and granting the favour of a life more on the title of Conde de Povoa.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.
LONDON.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1825.

We received late last night Paris Papers up to Sunday, Feb. 6 They are full of comments on the late ministerial Revolution at Lisbon. The following are extracts:—

"PARIS, FEB. 5.—The Princess of METTERNICH, who is living at Paris is unwell; and it is said that Prince METTERNIGH is expected immediately in this captal.

[FROM THE CONSTITUTIONEL.]

"PARIS, FEB. 2,—The last letters from Berlin. dated Jan. 23, say, that Professor COUSIN is set at liberty.

"MADRID JAN. 24.—(*Extract of a Private Letter.*)---The Clergy are at present employing all their influence to excite the people against the French, and we may judge what they can effect by what they have already effected.

"IRUN, JAN. 28,-The French Military commandant has informed the Spanish Authorities, that henceforward no individuals are to be arrested without first informing him."

PARIS, FEB. 5---Five per Cents. opened 103f, 70c.; closed at 103f, 70c.; Bank Stock, 1990f.; Rent de Naples (Certif. Falconet), 89f, 20c,; Royal Spanish Loan, 1823, 57f, 38c.

EXCHANGE ON LONDON.—One month, 25f,; three ditto, 24f, 85c.---*Cours Authentique, Feb.* 5.

The Lisbon Papers which arrived yesterday bring us the changes which have been for some time expected in the Portuguese Ministry. This puts the seal to the English ascendancy.

Prince METTERNICH visits Paris. A man of his consequence does not take such a trip for nothing.

LONDON, FEB. 14.

The King, we are happy to state, is almost completely recovered from the effects of his late indisposition.—The consumption of coals has rapidly increased within these three years. According to a return made to the Court of Common Council, it amounted, in 1822, to 1,199,511 chaldrons; in 1823, to 1,437,251; and in 1824, to 1,524,807——In a small close near the village of Langham, in Rutland, which for many centuries has been known by the name of the Chapel Close, the parishioners are making a pit for stone, in which the workmen have found at different times eight complete human skeletons, one of which measured considerably more than six feet from the skull to the bottom of the leg bone; near the arm bone lay a ring, which is supposed to have been on the finger of the deceased. The ring was so much decayed that it broke into pieces. They have likewise found five pieces of silver coin, and a small copper coin, the size of a farthing; the date is much defaced, but it seems to be 850, and it is therefore supposed to have been coined in the reign of Athelwolf, who died in 856. A great deal of melted lead has been found, and some small bits of beautiful pavement, &c. The hill is dug about half way through, and it is conjectured that something still more curious will be discovered.——The damages and taxed costs in the cause of Foot *v.* Hayne were paid on Tuesday evening; and the money lent by Mr. Hayne to Mr. Foote was repaid at the same time.——The actual receipt at the treasury of Covent-garden Theatre, on the first night of Miss Foote's appearance this season, was 900*l.* 16*s.* the largest sum ever received.——It is supposed that a vacancy will immediately take place in one of the Welsh Judgeships.—A Morning Paper says, it is at length decided that Sir Ralph Palmer, who was some time since appointed to a Puisne Judgeship in India, shall now go out as Chief. —The gigantic project of a Ship canal from Arundel to London, capable of floating a man-of-war, is said to be seriously entertained, and is not unlikely to become a national undertaking.——The Speaker gave his first parliamentary dinner, on Saturday, to thirty leading ministerial members. On Sunday he entertained a similar number of opposition members.——When Mr. Hayne was staying at Brighton a week or two ago, he purchased of a man named Haines, who keeps a shop on the Chain Pire, a small boat, built by the latter, and called the "Lovely Nan." After making the purchase, Mr. Hayne requested that the name of the boat might be erased, and that "Maria Darlington" might be painted on the stern, assigning as a reason that it was the character in which he first saw Miss Foote. This occurred subsequently to the trial.——There are now living at Nursted, near Petersfield, a mother and three daughters, whose united ages amount to 330 years, the mother 105, eldest daughter 85, second daughter 78 and the youngest, a lively girl of only 62 years of age. The venerable matron is in the full possession of all her faculties.——The members of the Athenæum are, it is said, about to erect a splendid mansion on part of the present site of the King's Mews.——The Oriental Club is said to be in treaty with the Marquis of Anglesea for the purchase of Uxbridge-house, in Saville-row.——It is in contemplation to apply to Parliament for powers to dispose of Waterloo bridge by lottery. The entire receipts of this magnificent structure are still scarcely sufficient to pay interest to the annuitants.——By the parliamentary returns of the British Museum, it appears that the number of persons admitted to view that institution has regularly increased from the year 1820. In the year ending March, 1820, it was 53,614; in the year ending March, 1821, 62543; March, 1822, 91,151; March, 1823, 98,801; the nine last months of 1823, 89,825; and in 1824, 112,840. ——A Company has been formed at Manchester, for making a navigable ship cannal from the Irish Sea, at the mouth of the Dee, direct to Manchester.——Among the pictures sold during the present exhibition at the British Gallery are—*The Enchanted Island* by Mr. Danby, purchased by John Gibbons, Esq. for 200 guineas; *A Scene in Bristol Harbour*, by G. Jones, R. A. for 100 guineas; *Pandora, crowned by the Seasons*, by Mr. Etty, for 150 guineas, both to Sir Thomas

(Continued in the Supplement.)

EUROPE.

Remarkable Preservation.

(From a New York paper.)

A wonderful instance of the preservation of human life, when in imminent danger, occurred at Geneva, in the state of New York, on the 22d of October. Mr. James Gerry, an Irishman, had descended a well for the purpose of removing some obstruction. The well was 61 feet deep, and some of the stones in the well, near the bottom, had been loosened by the washing of quick-sands. Having descended between 40 and 50 feet, as he was standing with one foot in the bucket, and the other resting upon the side of the wall, on a sudden the stones below gave way and closed together, and the whole mass of the walls above sunk down upon him and buried him beneath the ruins.

The shock, says the *Geneva Gazette*, produced by such a disaster can be imagined, but not described. A groan issued from beneath the stones and earth, which proved that life was not extinct, and inspired a feeble hope of extricating the unfortunate man alive! Hundreds immediately collected around the spot, in painful solicitude, all anxious to bear a part in rescuing a fellow-mortal from so terrible a grave! The most prompt and active exertions were made to excavate as soon as possible the stones and earth that had fallen in. It was half past four o'clock p. m. when the catastrophe happened. In 15 minutes a windlass and bucket were rocured and put in operation. No less than 80 tons of stone were to be drawn up, before relief could be given. But few could labour at a time, and though they proceeded with the utmost activity, the removing of so great a quantity of stones, mingled with the earth that had fallen in, was a task slow and tedious As they proceeded, occasional groans could still be heard issuing from the cold damp earth beneath. When night approached, they had penetrated but a few feet below the surface, and the prospect seemed gloomy and doubtful. A crowd of 200 or 300 anxiously waited the issue of the event. Every thing was soon put into a systematic train: persons were appointed to make all necessary provision, and preserve order and silence amongst the crowd. The night was dark and unpleasant; but by the assistance of lamps they vigorously prosecuted the work. Those in the well would, at intervals, call to the buried man, to ascertain if he could hear them: but no answer could as yet be heard. A general silence and solemnity prevailed, broken only by the occasional murmur of inquiry among the crowd, the hollow noise of the stones tumbled into the bucket in the well, the voice of the workmen, and now and then the groans of the distressed man beneath. It was now towards midnight, and they had gone about 20 feet below the surface, the workmen in the well called again to Gerry: a breathless silence prevailed, and a distinct answer was returned At this murmurs of joy ran through the crowd, and the countenances of all were lighted up with hope. They now toiled with renewed ardour, occasionally calling to Gerry as before, and receiving in return distinct responses. They asked him, what distance he thought he was down? He rationally replied, "Between 40 and 50 feet."

There now remained not a doubt but he might be extricated alive, provided the stones were not arched above him in such a manner as to fall upon him when loosened; they now proceeded with the utmost caution. Between two and three o'clock, when they had come to within 20 feet of him, they stopped about 15 minutes to take some refreshment. The poor sufferer below, who for some time had been conscious of the exertions of his sympathizing fellows, perceiving that the noise from the tumbling of the stones into the bucket no longer continued, now fancied they had ceased their exertions and left him to expire in that terrible situation! In this moment of despair, he burst out into a pitiful tone of wailing, and begged them "For God's sake not to leave him!" They informed him of the cause of their stopping; and he was soon gladdened by the returning sound of the rattling of the stones into the bucket. They asked him in what situation he was? and he answered, that "he was wedged in all round by the stones." When they had come within 3 or 4 feet of him, he called for some water to drink. His thirst was the natural result of his protracted agony. About dayligh they had lowered the mass down even with his head. They found him forty-eight feet below the surface, in an erect position, completely wedged in, as he had said. A large stone, weighing eighty pounds, rested on his head, which was turned a little up, making a considerable gash, though not producing a fracture in the skull—a stone on each side of his head, pressing like a vice, and one or two smaller ones, coved with blood about his face—leaving a small aperture for his mouth, so that he could just breathe and speak. His arms were raised in the position in which he held the rope---one foot was in the bucket, and the other, fortunately, was at liberty so that he could move it—no other part of his body could stir! So tight was he wedged in, that it was necessary to remove the stones down as low as his feet. At a quarter before nine o'clock in the morning, having continued sixteen hours and fifteen minutes in the well, he was drawn up in a crate, and welcomed by an admiring and joyful crowd to this uppper world as one rescued from the grave—as one arisen from the dead. Shivering with cold, he cast a wistful look around upon his deliverers, and was borne into the house. He was followed by the three faithful men who had toiled incessantly for 13 hours in the well, and who received as they came up, the hearty cheers of the surrounding multitude for their indefatigable and praiseworthy exertions. Two or three medical gentlemen were in waiting to receive the unfortunate man; and i was found on examination, that providentiall not a bone was fractured! His face and he were badly bruised and cut, as well as oth parts of his body. The contusion on his he produced insensibility for a few hours after accident, as he says he knew nothing for s time. He is now in a fair way to rec

The Times, December

The opposition to the projected Quays, on the part of the Duke of Nort land, is likely to produce still grea for discomfiture on the part of his consequence of recent plans of impr the neighbourhood of Charing-cross,

just been laid before the Commissioners. these plans, the entire south side of Cock street is to come down; likewise all the ings connected with the King's Mews a Golden Cross Inn, to St. Martin's-lane the Act of Parliament, which is conten be carried. To complete the uniformi square, Northumberland House will t cut through, and half that pile of razed to the ground.

St. James's Chro.

Court of King's Bench, D
Breach of Promise of Mar
WHARTON V. LEWIS.

Mr. Abraham stated, that this brought by the plaintiff, to recov tion for a breach of promise of defendant pleaded that no such p made. The demages were lai Brougham addressed the Jury He observed, that, when he h all the circumstances of the the whole of those transactio present action had arisen, t the Jury would be of unani had seldom or ever seen on ly description, a case m passion, or that more stro tion at the hands of a J the daughter of a most formerly kept a large fordshire, and had reti petent fortune to a t the name of Warboro a series of unparallel now expose to the this day in a Court brought up in th propriety of dem personal attracti a grace round th her fate to belo her, she had be a Capt. Lewis commission the East In 1822, she sa being then account o was imme of her pe was he ri tion, tha acquain ly of h tentic tiatin prop ther the in o n

...ent instance, at once learn that my sister ...g lady without those advantages. So ... the defendant being repelled by this ...laration, he immediately assured the ...at nothing was farther from his mind ... calculations of gain; that fortune no ...bject; it did not enter into his views; ...rmation of this, he not only continued ... attentions to the lady at her bro... but immediately after this explana... formal proposals for her to the ...father communicated information ...d given him on the subject, and ...rprise that his daughter's want of ...been the means of breaking off ...ut finding that the lover did not ...ons, or abate in the fervour of ...ment, he gave his consent to ...would be painful, extremely ...n open Court, and expose to ...y of the public, letters writ... of passion and confidence ...of such an exposure did not ... her family; it was to the ...olely that their exposure ...ttributed. By these let...ry, you will be able to ...f his attachment, you ...bility of a doubt, the ...n one letter dated the ... terms her his dearest ...ithout you, I am ...y not where to go, ... and bring you to ... existence; I can't ...ay? No one ever ...I hope to have a ...d bless you, my ...leman's style of ...ections; and I ...ecimen of the ...it of using to...ested that he ...uence of her ...o the coun...er's house. ...r, expres...his letter ...ife, and ...ubts, by ...edge to ...nt, he ...f the ..., and ...arest ...ad... ...th... I ...he ...y

sailed. This was the resolution of the parents, but the defendant, with all the contagious ardour of passion, had entreated her to consent to a private marriage; but she, with that instinctive propriety which uniformly directed her conduct, resisted all his entreaties, and insisted that nothing of the sort should be done without the knowledge, the consent, the approbation of her lover's father and family. She then went to her brother's, in Oxfordshire, whither he allowed her, and renewed his entreaties with increased energies, but was again checked by the better sense and greater prudence of the lady. At this period an event occurred in Mr. Wharton's family which broke off an engagement thus solemnly undertaken, and dissipated affection so ardently pursued, and which he had no hesitation to declare ought to overwhelm the defendant with shame and confusion. Her brother George had succeeded the father in the inn, and for his advantage the aged father had left the whole of his property embarked in the business. But in November following the son failed, and was in the Gazette as a bankrupt. This unhappy and unexpected failure, involved the whole family, with the exception of one solitary individual, in utter and indiscriminate ruin. This catastrophe was honourably and promptly communicated to the defendant, who declared that it did not alter his designs, it only increased his love by making its object more exclusive dependant upon his protection. Whether the cold-blooded and selfish counsels of the rest of the family prevailed—whether some other object of desire had intervened—or whether it was, that the gratification of his unruly passions could not brook delay, he could not conjecture, or would not at least attempt to decide; but certain it was, that very soon after this calamity, his feelings appeared to have undergone a sudden-change. A change, so decisive and unalterable, that it led to a peremptory breaking off of the match. The pretext that the defendant used for this violation of all that was honourable and sacred, only makes his conduct the more severely deserving of animadversion and of censure. The suffering object of his perfidy, naturally felt as every young woman of delicacy would feel upon such an occasion; she was tortured with anxiety, and amidst the conflict of doubt and conjecture, conscious of her own innocence, she resolved to know the worst, and begged him not to disguise the cause, if cause existed, of his sudden, and, to her, inexplicable change of sentiment. Under these circumstances, when every manly feeling would have prompted him to a union of delicacy of candour, and humanity, he had the unparalleled baseness, the unblushing turpitude to say, that it was entirely her own fault, and that her own impropriety of conduct both occasioned and justified his proceedings. On hearing, this, what were her feelings? she sunk senseless upon the floor, and remained in a lifeless condition for more than two hours. It was thought that she was dead, ...ut she was conveyed to bed, and remained for ... fortnight in a state of raving delirium, and af...r her recovery from this extreme state, her ...me was so shattered, that a change of scene ... length of time had little effect in restoring ...; and to this hour her mind is sensibly affect...nd her frame and person entirely shaken. ... had been the effects of this unhappy attach...—such had been the consequences of the ...r in which that unhappy attachment had ...roken off. One pretence for this conduct ... part of the defendant was, that old Mr. ... had agreed to give his daughter 200l., ...tfit to India, but that his failure had ... his fulfilling his engagement. He ...e it to the Jury to observe, conscien... course which the defendant would ... in the conduct of this action, and if ...hould merit their reprehension, their ... the more fully establish the cha...pair the injuries sustained by the

...ton gave evidence to the effect stated by Mr. Brougham. In conclusion he said, my sister came to my house, she was in great affliction and said, if I had 50,000l. I would lay it at his feet.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett—I may have said to old Mr. Lewis, that my father had retired from business, and lived on his means, and was security to me at the banking-house for 1,000l. I might have said that my sister would have money at his death. I never did conceal from old Mr. Lewis that my sister had lived at Oxford; the anonymous letter referred him to a gentleman, to explain the nature of her residence at Oxford and in Wales; I denied my sister's having been a barmaid, because the Lewises said, that if any body in India were to find it out, they would not associate with her.

George Wharton—I kept the King's Arms at Maidenhead-bridge; the defendant stayed with me three weeks in September, 1823, and three weeks on another occasion; all this time he was extremely impatient to be married, but I refused to suffer any clandestine marriage; my sister was excessively attached to him, and when the match was broken off she suffered most acutely.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlett—The defendant said, after what had passed, he would not marry my sister if the 200l. outfit money were raised. He might have said, that he would not marry her on account of the deceptions that had been practised upon him. My father, previous to this, had endeavoured to compromise with his creditors 5s. in the pound.

W. Wharton examined by Mr. Brougham—I am father to the plaintiff, she is 25 or 26 years of age; she was in the innkeeping business in Oxfordshire; I live at Warborough, near Shillingford, ten miles from Oxford. In November, 1823, I dined with old Mr. Lewis by his invitation; he said he was satisfied of the falsehood of the anonymous letter, and believed his son to be so; I often dined with him, and in November I I told him that the out-fit of my daughter should be provided by me; my daughter staid with me at Warborough, and the defendant staid at my house at the same time. He staid a fortnight, and visited about the neighbourhood as my future son in-law. On his leaving, I told him of my son's embarrassments at Maidenhead, and that I could not perform my promise to him of the 200l. for outfit; he said it made no difference to him, and he would never suffer my daughter to get her own living. I communicated to my daughter in January last that the match was broken off; she went into a sort of fit,—she dropped into a chair. She was cold and stiff for two hours, and we could not restore her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Scarlet—I never told old Mr. Lewis that I had retired from business; but I did say that I would divide my property amongst my children at my death. There was a mortgage of from 1,000*l.* to 1,400*l.* on my house at Bicester; the house and property have been since sold; I lived on an annuity of 100l. a year, granted to me by my son George; about thirty shillings a week used to be paid me; now all my sons support me. I had an unfortunate son James, a vagrant scamp about the country; he had attempted to murder his sister; this action was brought in June; I had no expectation of marrying my daughter between January and June last; I never threatened to ruin the defendant by exposing his conduct in India; my daughter, since the defendant's desertion of her, passed five weeks at the house of a Mr. White, where she frequently saw a clergyman; he was attentive to her, but I never said that she deserved to have her legs broken or cut off if she refused him.

Re-examined by Mr. Brougham—I never represented that the match had been broken off in consequence of defendant being a married man.

Here several letters were put in, and read by the Clerk of the Court. The following are specimens:—

"To my dearest Milly—Allow me, my dear, to commence by wishing you many happy returns of this day. I hope my love, you will, for my

sake, live long and happy, for on your happiness depends my own—be assured, my dear Mill, I will no all in my power to make you so, were I not well convinced of your pure, disinterested love for me, I should have little hesitation in begging your acceptance of this* pettit Gage d'Amore, ' but I know you will take the will for the deed.' I hope the next I give you will be more valuable. God bless you, my dearest Milly, and believe me, your truly devoted and affectionate.

" Wm. Lewis.

" Wednesday—Millions of****."

* A small slip of paper, worded thus :—" Amelia Ann Lewis, jun."

" To Miss Wharton.

" London, Sept. 24, 1823.

" I hope, my dearest Amelia, you received the letter this morning ; the reason I sent it your father was this :---I did not choose to let all the world know I was writing to you, I much regret, my beloved and adored Mill, that your sister should be so unhappy ; but, my Mill, ask me for my life, I grant it : but to give up my only happiness---No ; I cannot ; and I know my darling Milly is too affectionate, and loves her Milly too much to allow any thing to shake her. You tell me you are going to send me a box, what is it to contain? and that your father will write ; I am happy to say, I have had a long talk with my father to-day, he has behaved very kind ; I asked him if he had ever spoken to Rumbell, and related what we heard down at the bridge ; he says he never mentioned the subject to him ; he said he was not so foolish as to consult all the world about his affairs ; he was a little hurt, and advised me to call on him ; I told him Rumbell said I was dependant on him ; but my father has never had any communication with Mr. R. ; as to my dependance, he told Mr. R. quite the reverse ; he considered I was quite independent. I knew this will make you happy. I will call on him. If I do not come immediately, I will do so in a month with George, or alone. I cannot repeat your own words, my blessed Amelia, that I cannot live without you. Your all my all. When we meet again you will not, I hope, leave me ; at all events not before you are lawfully mine. I have sent you six lemons, some things for curling the hair, some kisses, and a pair of " Jarettiers." Do endeavour to get me some place or other to sleep in ; you know not how happy you will make me. I dined yesterday with Mr. Jackman ; he is a very good man I think. I did not enjoy myself; you, I hope, got your worsted, &c. quite safe---the bottle was not broken, I hope. Pray, my love, let me have a letter from you on Saturday, put it in the post on Friday night. I hope and trust, my dearest Mill, you will soon regain your usual lovely looks. With you it is paradise, without you——I know not what it is. Give my compliments to all, and believe me, my dearest Mill, your truly devoted and affectionate.

W. Lewis."

" The girls send their love. My father and mother desire to be remembered to you. I hope I shall soon hear you have found a room for me. The garters will, I hope, suit you ; wear them immediately, and when they are worn out I will give you others.

* * * * * * *

* * * * * * * I have kissed all the kisses I now send you.

" I have sent you some ribbon for your caps. I was at Frank's this afternoon ; he sent you the lozenges and the pink ribbon ; the lilac ribbon I thought pretty, and I purchased three yards ; I hope it is sufficient. God bless my Milly ; write on Saturday. To-morrow afternoon I go to see Mr. Clarke's * * * *. I did not wish to go, but my father and mother both wished it. He has always been so kind to me—of course I must go. I shall return on Friday. Pray let me have a letter on Saturday morning. I am particular in letting you know how I spend my time.—God bless you, my Mill."

" *A Ma. Chers et bien Aimer*—I venture, my dearest and blessed Amelia, to offer you the inclosed, it is of no value, but if you are pleased with it I shall be delighted. You must take the will for the deed, and accept it a small *gage d'amour sincere et a fidel.* It will only convince you that, when you are absent, I always think of you. I trust the time is not far distant, when I shall be able to give you more solied proofs of my devoted attachment. Be assured that to gratify your every wish will be the constant study of your affectionate and devoted

" October 10, 1823. " W. G. T. Lewis."

(A lock of hair inclosed in this.)

" Miss Wharton, Warborough, near Shillingford, Oxon.

" London, Nov. 21, 1823.

" If I could steal one kiss from my dearest and blessed it would make me happy. I know not your worth till you are absent. I cannot live without you. I am miserable. I saw you, my dear girl, as long as I could, and could only say, 'Bless my Milly.' When I went to bed last night I was miserable. I got up and put on the ring that my Milly gave me, it seemed to afford me some consolation---I had little or no sleep. I found your little note, it made, me 1 know not how I felt ; Amelia, always think of me at night; but why should I tell you this, you always think of me; I saw Mrs. H. W., she will write to you ; you write me a long letter ; put it in the post on Sunday, and I shall have it on Monday. I hope Mrs. W. is better, and you, my love, are better I trust. I am wild ; when I left you at the bridge I was miserable, but now I am worse. I shall never cease to love you—no, my Milly, you are mine, and on you depends my existence. When I lose your love (but that can never be), I cannot survive. I hope your father is returned if not no doubt he will do so to-morrow. My mother and sister are quite well. I think I must come down to you, for I am very, very unhappy without you. I would go to Stiff, but I am afraid. Amelia, my love, look over the list of your outfit, and see if you can curtail it. I never will leave you. The greatest pride of my heart would be to possess you, but to know that I possess your affection ought to make me happy. I hope, my Milly, you will experience every happines I can wish you. I will not forget your boots your ring is mended, and I will send it to y when I have an opportunity. I must concl my Milly, for I am truly wretched, and scar ly able to write. My sister sends her love to as well as my father and mother. Pra cept my love and many ⋈ from your affe ate and unhappy

" William L

" Remember me to Mr. and Mrs. J Mr. W. and your father, whatever m you be firm, and I will, and we mus God bless you.

" I wish I was coming down to W I hope the time will come—perha

come to town to live. Farewell, God

" To my Dearest Mil

" I am now unhappy, my dear my brutal conduct to you last ni Oh could I recal those words, crifice every thing. I was mos the wrong. Can you doubt and love? I confess my tem the most amiable, but of late I to distract. Remember, my to err is human, to forgive, divi ly trust my penitence will how much I am ashamed you know my Milly, temp to be checked ; God know seems to envy us, and it for us to envy each othe never again will hurt yo only for you, and I tru cause to regret, havin out-rage committed o affectionate and devot

" I will give you offend in word or de you know, my Mi nought without yo let me once agai tionate heart.—G

" Postmark, S Friday morning.

" My Deares out you I am v cription, I kn I can no wh down to yo feel you ne dearest M never can mad—wh ever felt sible. bless yo tionate your a

" G

" I

h, my Amelia, did I love you less,
el half the anxiety I now do. When
dia we shall be able to live in com-
extravagance; and I love you too
moment to conceal my sentiments
e they (which is impossible) to
ware, my blessed wife, (for so I
l as such you are in the heavens),
happy you are so. I assure you
that makes me so. But if my
nake the sacrifice, she ever will
nd cherished by me. But should
u have threatened---leave me,
be disregarded by me. I am
f you do not regret joining
assured you will ever have
Willy, and every exertion
art to deserve the appella-
ffectionate

"W. G. T. Lewis.

ceive it is written rather
e, drive the cloud which
l once more embrace
God bless you, my

sed the Jury for the
at his learned friend,
in so many letters,
one little epistle
ghty effects. He
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an Maidenhead: and, morever, that this girl was a favourite child; and although the father would give her nothing at marriage, yet at his death she might expect the portion of a favourite daughter. The brother thought the match so imprudent, that he told defendant he ought not to marry a girl with less than 5,000l., and yet he does all in his power to promote his marriage with this portionless sister. But these misrepresentations were not the most important. This brother tells old Mr. Lewis that his sister had been educated under her father's eye, and had never left her parent's roof but in company with her father. Mr. Lewis was averse to the match from the inadequacy of the means of support; but seeing his son so bent upon the marriage, he reluctantly yielded his consent to the union. But in this state of the affair, he received the following anonymous letter:--

"Sir,---The writer being on visiting terms with Mr. Lewis and his family, thinks it his duty to acquaint him with the character of the person about to be introduced into his family. She had come to London to get a situation as bar-maid in some public-house, without a farthing. She was formerly a milliner in Oxford, in partnership with a lady who was in keeping; they became bankrupts, and were obliged to leave Oxford in consequence of their conduct with the Oxonians. She was a shop-girl in Wales, and is any thing but what she ought to be, to be introduced into your family. "I am, Sir, &c."

Mr. Lewis had received the most positive and solemn assurances that this information was false, and he placed a confidence in assurances so solemnly given. He had received the following letter from Henry Wharton, the brother of the girl:---

"Sir---In reply to your note, I assure you that until the imputation cast upon my sister's reputation is antirely explained away, I shall prevent the intimacy being continued, and then, and not till then, shall I attempt to justify my keeping from you my sister, having lived at Oxford against the positive commands of her father. "I am, Sir, &c."

The latter part of the letter was certainly equivocal; it might be doubted whether her residence at Oxford, or his concealment of the circumstance, were against the commands of the father. But to this letter was added a verbal assurance that she had duly gone to Oxford on her mother's death, and under the care of an old lady, a friend. Suspicions being thus lulled, the son went to Warborough on a visit to the father and daughter, but he was much surprised on his arrival, to find, instead of the comfortable residence of a man retired from business, that they were living in a wretched hovel. To his little *denouement*, came the news of the rother's failure; but even this complication of rcumstances would not have broken off the tch, but for the following accident:---He one rning discovered in the house at Warbo- h a small bit of paper, which proved to be ollowing advertisement in a London news- :---"Bar-maid, wanted by a person of res- ility, who has been accustomed to an inn *er infancy*, at the bar of an inn on the ad. She speaks French, writes a good d can give a good reference." It will d that this very advertisement was put paper by Henry Wharton, who had solemn assurance that his sister had a bar-maid in her life.

odgson, examined by Mr. Lawes---the defendant to the plaintiff; her me that her father was retired from was visiting all the fashionable wa-tering places; that his sister was the father's darling child, and would have a preference at his death.

——Lewis, senior---My son's pay was 70l. per annum, with an addition of 33l. when sick, and on leave of absence; I objected to the marriage, and told Henry Wharton that my son would have nothing from me. He promised that his sister should have two hundred pounds to fit her out for India. He represented that his father was living in the country on his means, having retired from business, and that at his death she would share his property as a favourite daughter.

[Here the anonymous letter was put in and read.]

Henry Wharton assured me that the letter was totally false, and that the girl's living at Oxford was only a matter of form to keep her out of harm's ways.

J. Hallady---I am Marshal of the University of Oxford; my business is to attend to the orders of the Proctors in keeping the streets and city free from loose females; I remember the plaintiff and her partner living in Blue Boar-lane, Oxford. Complaints were made of their house, and both the ladies were well known to the proctors. They were of about the same age. I have seen gownsmen about the house; they were well known to the young men as gay milliners. I have seen them nod to young men who winked at them.] I did not conceive them to be reputable girls.

James Mivart---I am keeper of the hotel, in Brook-street, Bond-street; I answered the advertisement for a bar-maid's place [here the advertisement was identified]. I saw the plaintiff twice; the second time she was with her brother, Hen. Wharton. I agreed to give her 20l. a year; she was to attend to the bar, and to make tea for the waiters; she said she had managed her brother's public house, could mix liquors, and was quite *au fait* at the bar. She had a flauntiness of dress and manner that I did not approve of, and I dismissed her the same day.

John White---I live at Chillingworth; the plaintiff was at my house on 11th January; she was not very well; I heard that she was very well the next day; a fortnight after she came to my house; she sung a good many songs, and was in excellent spirits; she then told me of the breaking off the match. She attributed this to having discovered that Mr. Lewis was married man. She was not stiff and cold, but gay and lively. She received attentions from a Clergyman, but did not appear to like him. I have not seen her since, because very unpleasant things were thrown in my teeth, on account of the levity of her conduct.

This evidence closed the defendant's case.

Mr. Brougham, in a speech of very considerable emphasis, addressed the Jury in conclusion of the case.

The Lord Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and left it to the Jury to decide whether the deceptions practised upon the defendant were of a nature and to an extent to justify his breaking off the promise of marriage which he had given.

The Jury retired for about twenty minutes, and brought in a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages 150l.

The Court was extremely crowded; the trial occupied eight hours.

St. James's Chronicle, Dec. 4.

FROM THE LONDON REVIEW FOR JAN.

THE VAGRANT ACT.

Since laws were made for every degree,
To curb vice in others as well as in me,
I see no reason why there should not be
Better company! *Beggar's Opera.*

——What Act?

That roars *so loud* and thunders in the INDEX?—*Hamlet.*

OUR attention has been directed to the present state of the Vagrant Laws by a letter we have just received from a Mr. Walker, which, we confess, on a first reading we did not thoroughly comprehend: upon a perusal, however, of the Vagrant Act, and of certain luminous returns furnished by that great humane, and enlightened body, the English jailers, showing the various commitments under the act during the last four years,—we have come to a clearer notion of our Correspondent's communication, and we think his case, perhaps of many thousands of his persecuted tribe—the *poor* poor! is too grievous to be silently passed over by a journal, whose object and duty it is to watch over all subjects of public interest.

The powers vested in the magistrates by the act for the punishment of idle and disorderly persons (5 Geo. 4. c. 83.) are extensive indeed; and yet, from the jailers' accounts, it appears, that the magistrates in their wise discretions will not be restricted within the statutory bounds, wide as they are,—but continually venture without the pale in search of outlying offences. Poverty, we must admit, cuts but a sorry figure in our complainant's letter; but we think he is a little unwarranted in asserting that none but the poor, the obscure, and the miserable are punished by those to whom the enforcing of the act is intrusted. On this point, however, we will speak anon.

Vagrancy appears from the returns to admit, as Sir Thomas Brown says, of a very "wide solution." By them we perceive that a magistrate may, if he pleases commit to the House of Correction, under the act, for the following among other offences:

For begging alms, or begging *ad libitum.*
For lodging in the open air.
For sleeping in out-houses.
For sleeping in ale-houses.
For sleeping any where.
For not having money to pay your reckóning.
For *threatening* to leave your family.
For playing at unlawful games.
For wandering about as minstrels.
For being springhtly in a work-house.
For not giving a good account of yourself, when drunk.
For being mad.
For being idle.
For doing nothing, when you have nothing to do.
For speaking improperly to the master of a work house.
For being a street-walker.
For speaking your mind to a landlady.
For breaking out of a cage.
For *returning to a parish* after being sent to gaol as a vagrant.
For being found in a ditch without any visible means of subsistence.
For *pretending* to be a gypsey.
For being pennyless.
For wandering abroad.
For selling parish breeches.
For taking steps to procure a new pair of leather breeches.
For being in a state of pregnancy, and unable to proceed.
For being *deaf and dumb*, and hungry, and not giving a good account of yourself.
For imitating *of* fits, &c.

The above are vagrant crimes, or rather crimes which make a poor man a vagrant;—Ecce Signa;—we take our extracts as nearly as we can in the order which illustrate the above list of dire offences.)

WILLIAM DUNCAN (from Scotland); begging from door to door. (P. 21.)

This is an old Scotch offence, never considered criminal until the existence of the present Act of Parliament.

EDWARD FRENCH, begging and asking alms. (P. 25.)

DANIEL JONES; begging in the street. (P. 87.)

HENRY HOCHESTETTER, a statutory vagrant,—an indefinite offender under the act. (P. 102.)

DONOVAN O'DONALD; begging. That novelty, an Irish beggar! Begging indeed supplies vagrants out of number, and for sufferers from this crime we may refer to the returns *passim.*—But, to blacker acts.

CHARLES BRITTEN; sleeping in the open air. (P. 84)

SAMUEL BONIFACE; sleeping in the open air. (P. 85.)

Both of these offences were committed in Somersetshire,—"alack! poor county!"

GRIMWOOD COCKERTON; wandering about and sleeping in outhouses. (P. 15.)

JEMIMA SUMPTER; do.—and worse. (P. 26.)

SAMUEL OVERALL; ditto, ditto. (P. 27.)

So much for sleeping in out-houses (a common cause of complaint): ale-houses are perhaps still worse.

JAMES SMITH; lodging in ale houses, wandering abroad in the night, *telling fortunes by means and with the assistance of his dog*, and *otherwise* behaving in a disorderly manner, giving a false account of himself, and having no means of gaining a livelihood at Chelmsford. (P. 35.)

A complicated case of vagrancy!—set we down that—that it is villanous to be without the means of gaining a livelihood at *Chelmsford.*

GEORGE BEECHAM and WILLIAM BEECHAM; wandering abroad and lodging in ale-houses.

THOMAS DOWNING; ditto. (P. 21.)

JOHN PERKIS; wandering abroad, not having any visible means of obtaining a livelihood, and lodging in the open air. (P. 31)

A man without means of a livelihood to dare to be out of his bed!—"Take him up, quoth the master!"

DAVID SMITH, MARGARET SMITH, his WIFE; wandering and lodging under hedges, not having a legal settlement *there.* (P. 62.)

JOHN MOWES; sleeping in an open shed, and not being able to give a good account of himself. (P. 31.)

Marry! a legal settlement under a hedge! poor Mr. and Mrs. Smith! "Hail, wedded pair! Connubial comfort, hail!"—John Mowes too,—caught in the fact of sleeping in an open shed,—how could he, without a lie, give a good account of himself?—There are, however hundreds of such hard cases as these in the prison returns!

We come now to the report of William Mathews.

WILLIAM MATHEWS; going to the Swan inn, at Horsham, St. Faith, and behaving himself in a very outrageous and abusive manner towards Elizabeth, the wife of George Kerry, of the said inn, and threatening to destroy the said inn, and—*had no money to pay his reckoning*!—One calendar month's hard labour and whipped. (P. 69.)

A very Thurtell of vagrants is this,—this William Mathews.—Outrageous to Mrs. Kerry, who perhaps, however, herself did not *draw* of the *mildest.*—but then theatening to destroy the inn!—the Swan!—Threatening to destroy the Swan, a most ancient crime!—and, not stopping here,—but, *not having money to pay his reckoning*!—Out upon him! The wheel was made for such a miscreant.

FREDERICK BAGGIS; *threatening* to leave his wife to the parish! (P. 41.)

A *parlous* legacy!

By the way, we do not find this sort of threat strictly punishable under the act.

THOMAS LOUNDS; unlawfully playing at a certain game called pricking the garter, thereby enticing people to play. (P. 49.)

We do not find the Rev. Mr. Buntingford, or Archdeacon——— racked for dabbling in guinea whist, or Squire Holyoak for vitiating the Melton hunt with Ecarte.

JAMES BIRCH; for singing ballads in the public streets, &c. (P. 89.)

What a blessing not to be born musical—the House of Correction is now your only musical box. At p. 101, we find "JOHN VOICE ran away and left his child chargeable to the parish of Albourne." Doubtless he ran away with the best intentions; for, for him to stay, was criminal. What could he do?—"Vox et præterea nihil!"—The wheel was all before him, where to choose.

HANNAH GIBBS; refusing to work at work suited to her strength and capacity, and guilty of misbehaviour, by using bad language to the master of the work-house. (P. 32.)

No one we should think would be rash enough to dispute, but that a master of a work-house must, from daily experience, be a competent judge of bad language.

JOHN BROWN and JOHN REYNOLDS; wandering and begging when *very drunk.*

Poor fellows, perhaps, being so far gone, they knew not what they did. It is scarcely humane to send gentlemen to the wheel who are so *very* drunk!

JOHN DIVINE; committed for begging from door to door, and being drunk in the streets. (P. 11.)

TIMOTHY BRIEST; leaving his family chargeable to the parish. (P. 89.)

THOMAS WAKELING; lives idle, without employment, and refuses to work for the usual and common wages given to other labourers in the like work, in the parish of Great Waltham, and in consequence thereof, hath *permitted* his wife and family to become chargeable thereto. (P. 17.)

To live idle, having no employment, is one of those crimes which magistrates cannot take too great pains to repress.

LUKE FURNACE; a lunatic. (P. 111.)

Truly, an incorrigible rogue!---"Madness in great ones must not unwatched go."

ANTHONY SMITH; found lying in a ditch, and no visible means of obtaining a livelihood. (P. 69.)

Were there no tender-hearted watercresses near to hold out those "visible means" which alone could protect Mr. Smith from the wheel?

JOHN ANTONY; ("Another Anthony!") wandering abroad pennyless, in the parish of Drayton. (P. 68.)

Poor Anthony!

GEORGE GRUNDY; wandering and begging. (P. 62.)

MARY SMITH; wandering abroad. (P. 63.)

The "wanderers abroad" are as about 10 to 1 in the reports:—we therefore refer those who are desirous of inquiring after the fate of absent friends, to the work itself.

DAVID MOTT; attempting to impose on Edward Peck by a false and fraudulent representation, with a view to obtain a new pair of leather breeches. (P. 38.)

THOMAS MOORE; for selling a pair of small clothes which had been provided for him by and at the expense of the parish of Great Stambridge, &c. (P. 18.)

These two flagrant violations of the Vagrant Law—this iniquitous pair of breeches,—very properly received the punishment which the law directs from the Essex magistrates:—Indeed, too much praise cannot be given to their worships of this County, for the great industry which they have shown in giving crimes, that have fallen into difficulties, "the benefit of the Act."

PEGGY ADAMAN; being in a state of pregnancy, and unable to proceed. (P. 49.)

This young vagrant was very properly, in such a state, sentenced to confinement and hard labour.

On quitting a work-house, it is clear from the following cases, that it is no easy task to avoid the treadmill.

JOHN MEADOWS; ran away from the House of Industry and *took with him* the clothing provided by the parish for his use. (P. 59.)

WILLIAM BLOOMFIELD; idle and disorderly, destroying the clothes furnished him by the parish. (P. 59.)

Breeched or unbreeched the wheel awaits you, my man!

A PERSON UNKNOWN; who appears to be deaf and dumb,—placing himself in the street, and making signs, in order to show he wanted victuals and lodging; appeared to have no means whatever whereby to support himself; he also appeared to be deaf and dumb, and begged alms by signs. (P. 31.)

Deaf and dumb, and yet make signs that he wanted victuals! Oh most particular vagrant! "Away with him, away with him!"

ANN HOWARD; wandering abroad, and endeavouring to obtain money by means of fraudulent representations on the King's highway, in the parish of Colney, by imitating *of* fits (P. 68.)

"Our tables! meet it is we set it down," that imitating *of* fits, is a fraudulent representation to get money. By the mass! Mistress Howard, in her imitation, was more unlucky than her sex in general. We have seen the crime publicly committed at balls and theatres, without the consequences which ensued to poor Mistress Howard:—doubtless from the absence of magistrates!

There are accounts of some persons being punished, whom we scarcely expected to find in the returns; and a few extra crimes are mentioned of rather an extraordinary nature—for instance, at p. 115, we find "A. Colt; for being disorderly," no uncommon case; and p. 16, we have "Cain" sent to the wheel "for wandering," and at p. 39, "Eve" committed "for running away from the parish."

At p. 91, we meet with "Cash; found on the King's highway, with intent to commit a felony." Now was it legal in any one to refuse Cash payment, if money was demanded? At p. 99, "A. Penny" neglects a wife and family, by which, of course, a wife and family become pennyless; and, therefore, of course chargeable. These are very hard times, At p. 54, we find even "Mammon; begging."

In the following commitment, we are not informed whether Mr. Cole was overseer or churchwarden:

WILLIAM COLE; having neglected to provide for and maintain himself, and *has expended the parish money in drinking, and other unlawful purposes.* (P. 28.)

We think we have now extracted sufficiently from the returns of the various prisons, to show to our readers the very comprehensive law which Parliament has framed for the making and punishing of vagrants. The wheel of Mr. Bish differs materially from the wheel! of Mr. Cubitt: Fortune and misfortune have their separate rich and poor wheel! We now purpose giving the letter of our Correspondent, Mr. H. Walker, having by this time, we trust, prepared our readers for its perusal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,---I am perhaps the most experienced vagrant and ill-used man that ever put foot to the machine for grinding hard labour for the use of the poor,---and being anxious and able to give an account of myself at a tribunal more merciful than any I have latterly become familiar with, I shall take the liberty of troubling you with this letter, and of entreating your attention to the Vagrant Law, and to the manifest persecution which the act enables the magistrates to inflict upon the houseless or any other kind of poor.

The only legal settlement for a thoroughly poor man is the House of Correction. You will see, Sir, from a perusal of the following facts that I have had no chance of keeping myself from prison. The moment I fell into distress the constable came down upon me; and every endeavour to better my condition only led me to a fresh cell and a new whipping. The Vagrant Act is an act made expressly for the poor.

When first ruin came upon me, I was sitting over a pint of *Truman and Hanbury* (which I rather prefer to *Combe and Delafield*), at the *Goal and Snuff-box* in the city, ruminating on a thin wife and a fat taxgatherer, when the landlady begged me to pay for what I had had. My pockets, I found on searching them, were all of one mind--empty;---and I was driven to assure the termagant lady that I would settle another day. That promise was enough---I was soon taken before Mr. Alderman ———, and committed as a common vagrant "for not having wherewithal to pay my reckoning."

The treadmill, though an encourager of industry, is not a filler of the pockets, and when my imprisonment expired I had not a penny to pay for a lodging—and I betook myself to a barn at Islington to get a night's housing. Alas!—I was taken before Mr. Justice ———, for the heinous crime of sleeping in a barn, and was again sent to the wheel. During my then confinement I obtained a few shillings from visitors and kind strangers, and on my release procured a lodging at a public house,—but that was an act of vagrancy, and I was again committed. On leaving Cold Bath-fields, an officer stopped me, and inquired whence I came;—I was compelled to admit the fact of my being on my way home from prison,—and I was returned to the place from whence I came, "for not giving a satisfactory account of myself." In vain I was discharged—for I slept in a cart,—against the law! and my mittimus was once more made out! The open air was impregnated with the treadmill—and even sleeping in a ditch, which I tried, was sinful in the estimation of the magistrates. Sleeping anywhere,—if you cannot sleep anywhere else,—is an act of vagrancy. This is law!

After many imprisonments I rushed into the country, and was committed for leaving my wife and family! I returned to them, well whipped, and tried to get a penny by singing the Woodpecker Tapping, at the corner of Bear Street, Leicester Fields; but the song was an act of vagrancy, and *we were all* committed. On leaving prison I threatened that I would leave home and see what I could do—and I got myself into the House of Correction for the threat! I walked about without employment—and the magistrates held it to be an offence under the statute! I beat carpets, and rebelled against a trifle a day for such work—and I was a rebel in the eye of the act. If I stopped at a crowd, I was taken up for being in the company of reputed thieves; if I tried to dispose of a few miserable bundles of matches (for to such a lowness was I dragged), I was lugged up for selling goods without a license.

Three years have passed, and I have been but very few days in the perilous open air: most of my time has been passed in *not* giving a good account of myself. Oh! Sir! how, with these repeated floggings and imprisonments, shall I ever be able to better my account? Can it ever be good, if true? I have tried several counties, and pretty well know where the severest magistrates abide; indeed, if the act be not repealed, I meditate writing The Mendicant's Guide, or the Vagrant's *Vagari-Mecum*—showing wherein the counties differ in their views of the act—what are the best crimes for particular cities---and where the open air is the safest. I may per-

haps here just observe that Essex and Kent are to be avoided by the extremely houseless, and that Salop is hard against ladies of easy virtue. I would also caution the very pennyless from going into Norfolk---as to be pennyless is a crime of itself there: ditch-sleeping in Norfolk is also criminal.

What, Sir, is to be done? As the law is now framed, and as it is now acted upon, I can see no escape from vagrancy and its horrors, but in death. As long as I remain poor I must remain a vagrant; for the attendants of poverty, are all---acts of vagrancy. I never meet with a rich or even a respectable man on the wheel, and yet I am quite sure that when I was both (and you will allow I *must* have seen better days) I was repeatedly a vagrant. How is it that the law is not meted to the rich as well as the poor? Why is not the "idle and disorderly" peer sent to pay his footing at the wheel? Are there among the wealthy no persons who leave their wives and families?---none who improperly spend their money?---none who "refuse to work?" ---who get drunk and cannot give good accounts of themselves---who "use subtle arts" ---who lie in the open air---who beg---who wander abroad?" Pray take up the matter; be, in spite of the magistrate, the poor man's friend! Up! Sir! up in the cause of the well-flogged, wellwhipped, well-wheeled, pennyless, persecuted poor! Read, think, and speak aloud. Strip the act and expose it. You are rich and may do it. We, of the pennyless tribe, should soon stand committed if we were to attempt such an exposure.

At any rate, Sir, be pleased to give me your advice; I am at this present writing in ———jail, for going out of St. James's workhouse with a pair of parish breeches on (and I should have suffered the same punishment if I had quitted without them); my wife, too, who was making the best of her way on foot to her native village, was stopped at Huntingdon, and sent to prison for being "pregnant and unable to proceed." We would, at the expiration of our present sentences, quit our native land, but we understanding it is an offence to "wander abroad."

———Jail, I am, Sir,
Dec. 1824. Yours in every hour of wheel and woe.
HOOKEY WALKER.

P. S. My only boy is in a House of Correction in Kent for answering the master of the workhouse. He is a good child, and will never depart from the way in which he has been brought up.

Mr. Walker certainly makes out a good bad case, and, as appears from the returns, without the least exaggeration. It is pretty clear that if magistrates be unprejudiced and independent (and where gentlemen work for nothing, we have no right to suspect them of interested motives) there is scarcely a common every-day occurrence of life that may not be construed to be an act of vagrancy. The mere trick of sleeping is in itself dangerous, but a man with a nap must be most particular where he lays his *venue*! Humming an air out of Der Freischütz in the street,—taking the odds of Sir John Shelley or Lord Fitzroy at Tattersall's,—stating to one friend that you have taken too much claret with another,—going to the Continent, being in the family way on a journey with no fresh horses for your post carriage,—panting after new leather inexpressibles,—wearing a low dress at a ball, or getting up a little faint at an attractive moment,—being deranged in your brains or your breeches pocket.; all these amusements, pleasures, or slight mishaps are liable to pay the duties on the wheel, if magistrates choose to construe them vagabondwise. And that they will be so construed we have not the least doubt, the moment that the offenders meet with officers to seize them in their sins. The Vagrant Laws are doubless severe laws, but they can by no means be accused of forming part of the poor laws. Mr. Walker would insinuate that none but paupers are made the victims of the Act, but against this insinuation we enter our strong protest,—for, on examining the returns, we find persons not only of the greatest respectability and opulence involved in the consequences of vagrancy; but several characters of acknowledged ability and attainments, whose eminent feet we never expected to behold "timing their footsteps" to Mr. Vickery's march. We instance a few, to show that our English magistrates can by no means be justly accused of not meting the law equally to the high and the law.

At p. 95, we have JAMES MONTGOMERY for wandering abroad, and not giving a good account of himself.

At p. 18, we have THOMAS MOORE for selling the great Stambridge breeches, a crime which he can only have committed in some moment of anacreontic hilarity.

At p. 27, THOMAS LITTLE stands charged on the oath of a constable, and *on his own confession*. It will be remembered that this gentleman put as a motto in the title page to his little production, "Lusisse pudet," little thinking it would conduct him to the treadmill.

At. p. 43, we have CAMPBELL for not giving a good account of himself (we feared his connexion with the *New Monthly* would do him no good)—and at p. 30, we meet with SCOTT begging.

At. p. 54, MRS. MARY ANN CLARKE; idle and disorderly. "To this complexion must she come at last!"

At. p. 25, SAMUEL ROGERS; wandering abroad, lodging in alehouses, and being unable to give a good account of himself.

Perhaps this "talented" person was not blessed with the pleasures of memory just at the moment he was under examination.

JAMES SMITH, of rejected popularity, is idle, wandering, & drinking at nearly every page. He is, unquestionably, an incorrigible rogue and vagabond. His picture, like that of Fortune, ought to be painted on a wheel. He is so eternally at work, that he is called by Cubitt his *Tire-smith*.

Speaking of pictures, we are sorry to observe one of the artists has been in a little trouble.

At p. 96, WILLIAM HILTON; wandering abroad, and lodging in the open air.

Among other eminent men at p. 48, JAMES MACKINTOSH (we presume for stripping himself of his title), is reported as a vagrant; and SCARLETT as going about with a forged brief.

We might thus go on extracting, to the exclusion of every other subject from our Magazine, if we close; but the foregoing great names will suffice to convince Mr. Walker of the rashness and impropriety of his charge. The magistrates have certainly great powers given to them by the Vagrant Act; and they are not disposed to take a contracted view of those powers; but so long as they visit the Act upon the rich and the poor indiscriminately, as we have incontrovertibly proved to be the case, few persons will be found so violent in their abuse of the law, as Mr. Walker.

LETTER TO A FRIEND IN NATCHITOCHES. SOUTHEY.

At your happy distance from the great manufactories, of literature, you are probably, at this moment, my dear Jonathan, beginning to read Medwin's book at the time when every one here is thoroughly tired of it. Take the conversations with a grain of salt. "They were committed to paper for the sake of reference only." We suspect Mr. Medwin, like John Bell, the barrister, is sometimes unable to read his own writing. However correct his notes may have been, there are, I am afraid, mistakes in his transcript.* The account of Shelley, whom the author had means of knowing much better than Lord Byron, is except in a date or two correct; and if there be any value in it, it is valuable only as a candid notice of a man, who has provoked many absurd exaggerations on the part of his enemies, and some from his friends.

Another unquestionable good which has been produced by Medwin's book, is a letter, which has been published (a month or two after Medwin) by Mr. Laureat Southey. A letter from him always diffuses the sunshine of delight among the large and valuable class of persons who joy to see others expose themselves. It is the fate of the Laureat on these occasions to prove his vanity and irritability beyond dispute. *Cela est écrit là haut.*

The main point of Southey's letter, or rather what, if he had been rational, should have been its main point, is the assertion that he did not write the review of Folliage in the Quarterly. No man of common information I have heard of ever thought he did. "Lord Byron might have known this if he had inquired of Mr. Murray." If he had inquired of the head that he carried on his shoulders it would probably have done as well. Old Howell says, that the mud of Paris smells ten miles off. He who has once smelt an article of Southey, at the same distance, can hardly have confounded it with one less redolent of a peculiar kind of self-conceit. It is difficult to suppose that Lord Byron fell into the mistake, but whether he or Medwin

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* There is a thing in Medwin's book, which bears evidence of being Lord Byron's, for Medwin relates it without any symptoms of understanding it. Lord Byron said of Taaffe, an unfortunate gentleman, who is attempting to translate Dante, "I have advised him to frontispiece his book with his own head, *capo di traditore*, the head of a traitor! then will come the title-page comment---Hell." Medwin, p. 197. The pun Medwin has kept out of sight; and without it, the advice to Taaffe was insulting without being jocose. The play was on the words traditore and traduttore: (Translator).

blundered, matters little to you or me. The accusations against Southey are absurd: they are all founded on this blunder. Unnecessary as it was for Southey to deny the specific faults imputed to him in the Byrono-Medwiniad, there was no harm in his doing so. What is ridiculous, is the dictatorial and offensive character he assumes whenever he is called upon as a defendant. "Handy-dandy, which is the justice and which is the thief." Southey, I am inclined to think, is an honest man, with this folly, that he does not know that he looks very much like a knave, When he sets himself up as the standard of moral and political excellence, he reminds one of the abbess who rebuked the levities of her convent with the breeches of the monk upon her head. He was enthusiastic at the outset of the French Revolution for liberty and equality; there was no harm in that—all generous minds, he tells us, felt as he did. He changed his opinions; there is no harm in that—all generous minds change their opinions. He took a pension and the laureatcy; there is no harm in that—all generous minds take what they can get. He had very insufficient grounds for his former opinions; he has very good grounds for his present ones—he is a very pleasant writer; he digests his common-place book well. The printing of his poetry is an employment for honest industry. Such a man, if he pursued the tenour of his way quietly, would be a public benefactor. We should say of him, "Robert is a good sort of man, and one who knows on which side his bread is buttered; a pleasant prose writer, and only no poet, because the Gods do not tolerate the existence of moderate ones. But it will not do for a weather-cock to set up for a directing post, even though he has grown rusty.

There is a passage in Southey's letter which you, I am sure, must have been very much puzzled at. "It might have been thought that Lord Byron had attained the last degree of disgrace when his head was set up for a sign at one of those preparatory schools for the brothel and the gallows; where obscenity, sedition, and blasphemy, are retailed in drams for the vulgar. There remained one further shame: there remained this exposure of his Private Conversations, which has compelled his Lordship's friends, in their own defence, to compare his oral declarations with his written words, and thereby demonstrate that he was as regardless of truth as he was incapable of sustaining those feelings suited to birth, station, and high endowments, which sometimes came across his better mind."

You may guess a long time, Jonathan, before you can find what he means by this. —There is a fellow of the name of Benbow, who lives by pirating the works of popular authors. Southey's works he does not pirate (perhaps from respect to his character), Lord Byron's he does, and he sets up Lord Byron's head as a sign. This, by diligent investigation, I learn to be the fact; ninety-nine out of every hundred persons even in London were, and will be till I tell them of it, as ignorant as you were. London is a large place —but why need I speak of London to you, who have Mogg's London in a marbled case.

How Southey got at this important piece of knowledge you will wonder. You will wonder still more how Benbow's sign can in any way disgrace Lord Byron. When you were put to bed at the Angel, you little thought the heavenly messenger, whose likeness was profaned, was chargeable with the guilt of your inebriety. Southey, however, is quite safe, no one will set up his head as a sign—of any thing.

Southey in a note on this letter makes a precious plunge. He says,

"In the Perface to his *Monody on Keats*, Shelley, as I have been informed, asserts, that I was the author of the criticism in the *Quarterly Review* upon that young man's poems, and that his death was occasioned by it. There *was a degree of meanness in this* (especially considering the temper and tenour of our correspondence), which I was not *then* * *prepared to expect* from Shelley, for that he believed me to be the author of that paper, I certainly do not believe. He was once, for a short time, my neighbour. I met him upon terms, not of friendship indeed, but certainly of mutual good-will. I admired his talents; thought that he would out-grow his errors (perilous as they were), and trusted that, meantime, a kind and generous heart would resist the effect of fatal opinion which he had taken up in ignorance and boyhood. Herein I was mistaken. But when I ceased to regard him with hope, he became to me an object for sorrow and awful commisseration, not of any injurious or unkind feeling; and when I expressed myself with just severity concerning him, it was in direct communication to himself."

This is a piece of perfect Southey, rash and petulant injustice coupled with the fulsome praise of his own good qualities, and especially his kindliness. "Shelley, as I have been informed, asserts that I was the author," &c. *Informed*—by whom? It must have been some friend, I calculate, who formed a very pretty estimate of the Laureat, as the following, which is the real passage, in the preface to Shelley's poem will show you.

"The genius of the lamented person to whose memory I have dedicated these unworthy verses, was not less delicate and fragile than it was beautiful; and where canker-worms abound, what wonder if its young flower was blighted in the bud? The savage criticism on his *Endymion*, which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, produced the most violent effect on his susceptible mind; the agitation thus originated ended in the rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs; a rapid consumption ensued, and the succeeding acknowledgments from more candid critics, of the true greatness of his powers, were ineffectual to heal the wound thus wantonly inflicted.

"It may be well said that these wretched men know not what they do. They scatter their insults and their slanders without heed as to whether the poisoned shaft lights on a heart made callous by many blows, or one like Keats's, composed of more penetrable stuff. One of their associates is, to my knowledge, a base and unprincipled calumniator. As to *Endymion*, was it a poem, whatever its defects, to be treated contemptuously by those who had celebrated with various degrees of complacency and panegyric 'Paris,' and 'Woman,' and a 'Syrian Tale,' and Mrs. Lefanu, and Mr. Barrett, and Mr. Howard Payne, and a long list of the illustrious obscure? Are these the men who, in their venal good-nature, presume to draw a parallel between the Rev. Mr. Millman and Lord Byron? † What gnat did they strain at here, after swallowing all those camels? Against what woman taken in adultery dares the foremost of these literary prostitutes to cast his opprobious stone? Miserable man! you one of the meanest, have wantonly defaced one of the noblest specimens of the workmanship of God. Nor shall it be your excuse, that, murderer as you are, you have spoken daggers, but used none."

Did Southey read this, and like that "unlettered, small knowing soul" Costard, apply every scurvy term to himself. "Base and unprincipled". *me!* "Venal good nature *me!* "Literary prostitute" *still me!* "Miserable man" *Oh me.* If he did not, the least he can do is to publish the name of the *friend*, who conceived this character to be so peculiarly appropriate to Southey that no one else could lay claim to it. Such a man would be invaluable as a compurgator.

By the way, Jonathan, the Quarterly Review no more killed Keats than it killed William Rufus. It now little matters to poor Keats what killed him, but there is, nosologically speaking, a difference between a consumption and critics. When a doleful piece of fudge has acquired a certain degree of antiquity, one is unwilling to disturb it. I know your good sense abhors historic doubts, and would be loth to believe with Walpole, that Richard III did not murder the babes in the Tower. I wish all poets to spin the interminable yarn of versification without any dread that the more limited thread of life may be slit by the abhorred shears of the Reviewers. Let the Reviewers cut up the poems into thrums; but to kill the poets, cut at the very root of production. It is a tax upon capital—see Ricardo). Keats, I say, not killed by the Reviewers. Indeed, never heard yet a well authenticated case of criticophobia terminating fatally. As for Keats, he was a well built, open-hearted, courageous little fellow, but descended of a consumptive race, and he shared the same fate. It was found after death, that his lungs were entirely wasted; but he preserved his good spirits to the very brink of the grave. He was not a sort of man to have suffered his soul "to be snuffed out by an article."

Do not suppose that Shelley in this preface was guilty of any wilful deception; he was not capable of practising it. But he was a true poet, and had in his amiable mind all that outrageous extravagance which other men, by dint of severe labour, contrive to show in their verses. He was fanatical in the extreme, and loved to exaggerate all things to his mind, but especially horrors; sufferings of all kinds were his favourite comtemplation, sufferings from injustice his delicacies. He strengthened his sympathy for mankind by continual practice. A young poet killed by a reviewer must have been like "Sackerson loose" to master Slender—meat and drink to him. A man who loves jumping, will spring over a table as readily as over a fence. The cause of saltation is in the elasticity of the legs, not in the seriousness of the obstacle. So it is with sympathy—to make it more clear—sympathy is the sympathising of a sympathetic mind. Sorrow carries with it its own reward; do we not, do not you, in Natchitoches grieve at the woes of Mr. Egerton, Mr Kean, your own Roscius Mr. Elihu Schemmerhorn, or any other great tragedian, who is lamentable at per night, as at the unbought calamities of our friends and country?

Peter Pitch.

* When?

† This is a terrible blow at the Gifford side of the Quarterly.

BOMBAY,—Printed for the *Proprietors*, by M. D. Cruz. in Military Square No. 3.

Supplement to the Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8TH 1825.

(*Continued from page 269.*)

Lawrence; *The Champion*, by Mr. Eastlake, for 150 guineas, to Wm. Hutchinson, Esq.---A French paper says, the treaty of commerce which existed between Portugal and England, so much to the advantage of the latter, expres this year. Accordingly to all appearance it will be renewed, with the same clauses and conditions as before, for it is to be feared that France has lost all influence in that kingdom———One of the richest veins of lead ore perhaps ever discovered has been lately broken into near Matlock, in what is called a pipe work—viz. an opening or communication of caverns, similar to those shown to visiters at Matlock Bath. The roof, sides, and bottom are covered with the richest galena. It is visited by all the miners in the county, and one professional gentleman offered 10,000 guineas for the ore in sight.——The arrangements for the removal of the State horses, carriages, servants, &c. from the King's Mews at Charing-cross, to the newly-erected Royal stables at Pimlico, have been accompanied by an order from the Duke of Dorset as Master of the Horse, directing that no married groom, helper, or postillion, shall be allowed to have more than two children residing with him in the new establishment.——The presence of Lord Granville, our Ambassador at Paris, in the House of Lords, last week, was very unexpected. The noble Lord's journey to England is said to be for the purpose of arranging with the Duke of Northumberland all the preliminary preparations for the mission of his Grace, as the representative of his Majesty at the approaching coronation of the King of France.——The attention of passengers was, on Tuesday, excited by a young man walking along the parapet of a house, in Duke-street, St. Giles's. He was begged to desist, but paid no attention, and in a few minutes fell into the street, and was taken up a corpse. It appeared he had been for the last fortnight deranged, and had got out of his bed-room window in the absence of his wife———A short time since, the family of Mr. Mackintosh, of Thanet-place, Lambeth, was alarmed by the sound of a pistol, and on proceeding to the kitchen, found the groom weltering in his blood, having shot himself through the left breast, close to the region of the heart, and on being placed in a chair, he instantly expired.———An inquest was held at the White Lion, in Talbot-court, Gracechurch-street, on the body of Thomas King, who was knocked down, whilst crossing Gracechurch-street, by the horses of one of the Greenwich coaches, and killed on the spot. The Jury returned a verdict of Accidental Death, with a deodand on the coach and horses of 50*l*.——A fire broke out, last week, on the premises of Mr. Flocton, turpentine manufacturer, in the Spa-road, Bermondsey, which was, notwithstanding every exertion, with the whole of the contents soon reduced to ruins.——Last week an alarming fire broke out in the cloth manufactory of Messrs. Smith, at Walbridge, near Stroud, which did considerable damage.——We hear from Birmingham that considerable inconvenience is felt there from the great and sudden rise of the price of iron. The price is now such, as not only to make competition with foreign manufacturers difficult, but to render the execution of large orders which have been actually given, impossible. Immense orders from foreign agents, especially from America, have been made at a price at which, from the present price of iron, the goods cannot be supplied.——On Monday last, the remains of the late Earl of Thanet were removed from Hothfield place for interment, in the family vault at Rainham. The Earl of Thanet is hereditary sheriff of Westmoreland. The office may descend to, and be executed by a female; for Anne Countess of Pembroke had the office of hereditary sheriff of that county, and exercised it in person; at the assizes at Appleby she sat with the judges on the bench.——As a proof of the immense number of Private Bills that will be presented to Parliament, it is and said one parliamentary agent has upwards of *fifty*.——A beautiful Greek medal of the late Lord Byron, has lately been struck from a die sunk by Mr. A. J. Stothard, the son of the Royal Academician.

Bell's Weekly Messenger.

DAMAUN.

On the 13th of March, being the anniversary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal's birth day, the Governor of Damaun gave a splendid entertainment in honour of it. On the evening preceding, the populace were amused by public masquerades and fancy dress balls, given by the Civil and Military Officers of the settlement. Early on the morning of the 13th Royal Salutes were fired from the fort, and all the ships in the harbour. At 11 o'clock the troops were formed into line in the front of the Government house, the Governor accompanied by all the authorities, in full dress, then attended Mass, when a Te Deum was chaunted to the music of a fine Orchestra.

The Vicar on ascending the pulpit, delivered an Eulogy on his Majesty, after which the Governor went to the parade, where a second salute was fired by the Artillery and Infantry. The Governor then returned to his house, where he received the gentlemen and ladies of the Settlement as also foreigners; all of whom partook of an elegant dinner, consisting of the choicest productions of the season, served under a hundred and fifty covers; after which a dinner was ordered for all the troops in the Garrison, and several casks of wine were broached for the populace. When the King's health was drunk, salutes were again fired from the fort and the ships—At night there was a grand exhibition of fireworks and a transparency of his Majesty surrounded by alegorical figures illustrative of the attachment and loyalty of the Portuguese towards their soverign.

At the close of this magnificent scene, the dancing commenced, and kept up till a very late hour. The apartments of the Government house, were elegantly fitted up for the occasion, and every thing was conducted with the greatest propriety. The town was illuminated for three successive nights.

On the 14th a grand ball and supper was given on board the brig Desempenho, in honour of the same day; and the day following were theatrical representations, and a recitation of verses in praise of his Majesty.

Nagjeebhoy cousin to the Rajah of Dhurumpore attended the Governor with 150 Cavalry richly dressed and bearing the Raja's ensigns.

The whole of this festivity was entirely at the Governor's private expense, and from the good order that was observed, and elegance displayed, it far surpassed any thing before witnessed at Damaun.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—Lieut. T. R. Gordon, Infantry.
Cadet H. James, Infantry.
Do. B. Mitchell, Do.
Do. S. J. Stevens, Do.
Do. G. Bazett Lloyd, Do.
Do. G. Sparrow, Do.
Lieut. Wm. Wilkie, 15th Regt.
Capt. Holroyd, Bengal Army.
Asst. Surgn. H. Gibb, Med: Establiht.
Lieut. H. Stone, 17th Regt. B. N. I.
Asst. Surgn. C. D. Straker, 20th Regt. N. I.
Surgn. W. Gall.
Cornet F. Farrant, 3d Cavy.
Surgn. J. Dow.
Asst. Surgn, J. Donn.
Asst. Surgn. J. Lawrence.
Ensign. J. D. Collett, 3d Regt.
Ensign J. A. Eckford. 19th Regt.
Asst. Surgn. J. Doig.
Cadet Samuel Parr.
Cadet C. B. Kaitt.
Do. Wm. Giddes.
Asst. Surgn. C. Scott.
DEPARTURES.—Capt. J. Jopp, Engineers.
Capt. Holland, Sub Asst. Commissary Gen.
Lieut. R Forster, Engineers.
Asst. Surg. R. B. Owen, M. D. Poonah Division.
Asst. Surg. C. D. Straker, 20th Regt. N. I.

NAUTICAL CHRONICLE, AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.---June 1st, Ship Sophia, Mahomud Issoob, Nacqudah, from Calcutta 14th March, and Cochin.---Do. Persian Ship Rahimany, Sydc bin Sultan Nacqudah, from Bushire 29th April and Muscat 23d May.---2d, The H. C. Cruizer Nautilus, Capt. J. Pruin from Bassadore 16th May.---3d, The H. C. Pilot Brig Mermaid, Lieut. Wm. Rose, Commander, from Mangalore 28d May.---5th, Brig Sallamty Buxoo, Syrang, from Tellichery 21st May.---Do. The H. C. Ship Inglis, Capt. Saml. Serle, from England, left the Pilot in the English Channel.---6th, The H. C. Ship Kellie Castle, Captain E. L. Adams, from London, left Gravesend on the 6th Feb. 1825.---Do. Ship Sultan, Thomas Mitchell, Commander, from Bussorah 4th May. Bushire 16th May, Muscat 25th May.---7th, The Immaum of Muscat's Ship Fulk, S. B. Calfaun, Commander, from Muscat 28d May.

Passengers per Brig Mermaid.—A. Dunlop Esq. A. Keir Esq. B. Noton Esq. Lieut. R. Stock.

Per Inglis.—Mrs. Maughan, Mrs. Gillana, Miss A. M. Hobson, Miss Elzabeth, Miss E. E. Watts, Captain R. Lawrence, Capt. P. Maughan, Mr. Jas. Dow, Mr. Jas. Don, Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Mr. J. N. Walker, Mr. E. G. Fawcett, Mr. J. S. Smith, Mr. W. Smith. 15 Officers, of the 2d (or Queen's Royals) 390 Serjeants, Privates, &c. of Do. 34 Women, 27 Children.

Per Kellie Castle.---Mrs. Fanny Williams, Mrs. Fanny Warring, Mrs. Charlotte Geran-

Stone, Mrs Margaret Robertson, Mrs. Ann Jenkins, Mr. W. Jeddes Cadet, Mr. C. B. Kaitt Cadet, Mr. Sam. Parr Cadet, Mr. Sam. Doig Cadet, 16 Officers, 399 Rank and File, 47 Women, 31 Children.

Per Sultan.—Mrs. Jervis and Child, Miss Evans, C. Scott Esq. Civil Surgeon.

Per Fulk.—F. H. Asphar Esq.

DEPARTURES.—June 2d, Ship Kusrovie, J. A. Edwin, Commander, to Calcutta.—5th, Ship Cornwallis, D. Hardie, Commander, to China.

Passengers by Kusrovie.—Mrs. Edwin, Doctor J. Cardos and Family, Mr. Farquharson.

Ditto by Cornwallis.---Capt. S. Gover.

SHIPS LOADING.

English.—Ogle Castle, for London.
Abberton, for Ditto.
James Scott, for China.
Lowjee, for Ditto.
Constance, for Mauritius.
Dotterell for Madras and Bengal.

Arab.—Wootmany, for Madras and E. Islands.
Futtay Rahemony, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS--May 11th, Ship Asia Felix, G. Jellico, from Arracan 5th May.---13th, French Ship Navigateur, F. G. Heré, from Nantes 16th September and Mauritius 14th March.

Passengers per Asia Felix:---Colonel Gardner, of the Local Horse; Captain Fitton, of the Pioneers; Lieutenants McKean, 42d, and Cox, 62d Regiments Bengal Native Infantry; Lieutenant Fordyce, Bengal Artillery; Doctor Daunt Surgeon, H. M. 44th Regiment; Mrs. Jellico; 23 Soldiers; and 20 Followers.

DEPARTURES---May 11th, Brig Highland Chief, James Hall, for Arracan.---Do. Portuguese Ship Confiança, B. J. Botelho, for Macao.---May 12th, Brig Ben Jonson, L. C. Clement. for Rangoon.--May 15th, Brig Paget, L. Estere, for Cheduba and Arracan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.—May 18th, Ship David Clark, Captain P. Falconer, from Rangoon 29th April.

DEPARTURES.—17th, Ship Boyne, Captain T. Lawson, for Calcutta.---18th, Ship Nerbudda, Capt. G. Wallace, for Rangoon.—22d, Ship Rockingham, Capt. C. Beach, for Calcutta.---Do. Ship Robarts, Captain W. Roe, for Masulipatam and Rangoon.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—on the 31st May, the lady of Antonio de Souza, Esq. of a Son.—At Poona on the 31st May, the Lady of Captain Havelock His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.—On the 1st June, the Lady of Mr. J. de Abreu, of a Son.—On the 1st Inst. the Lady of J. Saunders Esq. of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 18th November 1824, in the County of Middlesex, at Wellington place Hampstead road, Michael John, Son of Charles Keys, Esq. of the Bombay Marine, aged 14 years & 8 months.--On the 18th of Nov. 1824 in the County of Middlesex, at Wellington Academy Mornington placeHampstead Road, Michael John, Son of Chars. Keys Esq. of the Bombay Marine, aged 14 years and 8 months.--At Berhampore, on the 24th April, John Hyde, Esq. of Manchester. This Gentleman was possessed of a very handsome fortune in England which Country he left about 5 or 6 years ago, with the intention of passing a year or two in visiting the most interesting parts of the East—As he had formed no precise plan at the commencement of his travels, he proceeded further than he originally intended, and even further than Mr. Light, in Egypt. On his arrival at this Presidency from the Gulph of Persia, in the latter end of 1824. he was induced to visit the interior of India, & had planned a route which after taking him thro' all the most interesting parts of the Country, was to bring him to Calcutta from whence he proposed to embark for England—In spite of the remonstrances of some of his friends he persevered in his plan of travelling thro' a country so generally fatal to Europeans, and where so little is left for the mere traveller to glean: and unfortunately fell a victim at last to his passion for change of scene. His travels furnished him with abundant topics of conversation, which never failed of being amusing and interesting.---Mr. Hyde died at the age of about 47.--- On the 5th of June, Gertrude Elizabeth, infant daughter of Captain J. H. Dunsterville, Assistant Commissary General, aged 19 Months.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.—At Muttra, on the 2d of May, at the House of Captain J. Angelo, 3d Light Cavalry, John Lord, Esq. Superintending Surgeon Bengal Establishment. to Mrs. Caroline Ferris. Widow of the late Major Ferris of the Bengal Artillery.---At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 7th May, Mr. Anthony Phillips, to Miss Arabella Pereira, Niece of Mr. G. Gill.

BIRTHS.---At Burdwan, on the 3d May, the Lady of James Armstrong, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.---At the Honourable Company's Powder Works, Ishapore, on the 5th May, the Lady of Major Galloway, Agent for Gunpowder, of a Daughter.---At Calcutta, on the 6th May, Mrs. F. Psachoud, of a Daughter.---At Soojenpore Kishnaghur, on Saturday, the 7th May, the Lady of J. M. Deverinne, Esq. of a Daughter.---At Ghazeepore, on the 9th May, the Lady of Captain A. Brown, 1st European Regiment, of a Daughter.---At Calcutta, on the 9th May, the Lady of W. Anley. Esq. of a Daughter.---At Calcutta, on the 9th May, Mrs. Perkins, the Wife of Mr. J. R. Perkins, Music and Dancing Master, Calcutta, of a Daughter. At Calcutta, on the 11th May, Mrs. F. Rodrigues, Junior, of a Son.---At Chowringhee, on the 12th May, the Lady of Captain James Pearson, 65th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.---In Fort William, on the 14th May, the Lady of G. Hamilton Cox Esq. 62d Regiment, of a Daughter.---At Barrackpore, on the 14th May, the Lady of Henry Cooke, Junior, Esq. of a Son.---At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the Lady of Major Bryant, Judge Advocate General, of a Son.---At Calcutta, on the 15th May, the Lady of Robert Saunders, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.---At Ghazeepore, on the morning of the 7th May, Alice Sophia, the Infant Daughter of George Webb, Esq. Surgeon, Honorable Company's 1st European Regiment, aged 9 months and 17 days---At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. James Wright, aged 36 years. At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mrs. Ann Wardlow, aged 35 years, 4 months and 12 days, sincerely regretted by her relatives and friends. At Calcutta, on the 8th May, Mr. Hugh Murray, of an Apoplectic fit, aged 32 years.--At Soojenpore, Kishnaghur, on the 9th May, the Infant Daughter of J. M. Deverinne, Esq.---At Calcutta, on the 12th May, after a lingering illness of 4 months, Mrs. Susanna Breton, aged 21 years, deeply regretted.

MADRAS,

MARRIAGES.---On the 17th May at St. George's Church, by the Revd. R. W. Morrison, B. A.; John Robert Cuppage, Esq. Penang Civil Service, third Son of General William Cuppage, Royal Artillery, to Anne Bellenden, third Daughter of John Underwood, Esq. Garrison Surgeon Vizagapatam.

BIRTHS.--At Quilon, on the 11th May, the Lady of Captain Authur Haultain, of a Daughter.---At Trichinopoly, on the 17th May, the Lady of Capt. Charles Augustus Elderton, Military Paymaster. Southern Division, of a Son.---At Masulipatam, on the 18th May, the Lady of Charles Roberts, Esq. Civil Service, of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 13th May, at Royapettah, Mr. Etienne Andrew.—Suddenly, on the 16th May, Mrs. Skillern, the wife of Mr. M. Skillern, aged 40 years.

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

RATE OF PREMIUM.

BUY.	CALCUTTA, 16TH MAY 1825.	SELL.
Rs. As.		Rs. As.
33 0	Remittable.....Loan,	32 0
7 8	From No. 1 to 320 of the 5 per Ct.	Do. 6 8
5 11	From No. 321 to 1040 of	Ditto..... 5 0
3 8	From No. 1041 to last No. issued of	do. 3 0

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills . . . . 4 0 per Cent.
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange . 3 0 " _____
Interest on Loans on Deposit,
open date, ... 4 8 " _____
Ditto 3 months certain, ... 4 4 " _____

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

BUY.	CALCUTTA.	SELL.
1 10	1 10½ On London at 6 Months sight, per Sicca Rupees.....	1 11½ *a* 2
	Bombay 30 Days' per 100 Bombay Rupees. . . . , ...	92 *
	Madras 30 Days per 100 Madras Rs.	94 0 *a* 98 0

Promissory Notes of the Java Govt. bearing interest at 7 p. ct. 2 per cent Premium.

Bank Shares, Premium 5400 to 5500 per Cent.

Private letters from the Assam Division stationed at Rungpore and its vicinity, state that the shock of an Earthquake was sensibly experienced in that quarter on the night of the 28th ultimo, the undulations appeared to travel south, and although the shock was not severe, it lasted for a considerable time, from about half past ten (the time at which it was felt) till nine the next morning the rain fell in torrents, but in Assam, it is by no means uncommon for several days, at all times of the year, to pass, without even a momentary cessation of rain. A Detachment of a Subaltern Officer, a hundred Sepoys and two Gunboats, were ordered to be held in readiness for the relief of a party with Captain Neufville, at 10 miles above Suddeerse, a very few miles beyond this spot is the utmost extent of which any thing is positively known of the Berhampootre, although some Geographers have marked its course on the Map, as if it had been most accurately surveyed, and have given it a source not far distant from that of the Ganges. Our Correspondent, after speculating on many conflictive arguments, comes to the conclusion that a stream taking its rise many degrees to the westward, does after a long easterly course empty itself in the Berhampootre near its source, and that this has, by travellers who have approached it at different places, been erroneously called the Berhampooter and *may be* what is named the Dihongriver of which we know little except that it communicates with the Berhampootre in about the 96th degree of longitude, east of Greenwich, *and it is not impossible that this junction is formed about 60 miles from the source of the latter river.* Our friend confesses that his opinion is drawn more from probabilities than any thing like certain data. It was supposed of by many that the detachment will, at an advanced season, of the year, be prevented from proceeding by the strong current which accumulation of water has induced, but the fall in the Berhampootre being as rapid and as sudden as its rise, we conceive that this obstacle will not prove insuperable—it is said to be by no means uncommon to ford a place which one day before might have been four and five feet above the level of the water, completely inundated by the rise of the river, occasioned it is probable, by the melting of the snow in the hills. The rise and fall of the innumerable small streams in Assam depend almost entirely on that of the great river, which acts as a kind of

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on 28 June, 2017

Dam so that its increase or otherwise is known at, and sensibly affect the most inland parts—and sometimes the whole Country saving the hills, is under water. Our Troops are very sickly arising perhaps more from the nature of the food than the climate, though this doubtless, has its share in augmenting the number and prolonging the disease of Invalids. Dysentery and a kind of itch are the most prevalent disorders—the first might be checked by good wholesome food, the latter by a plentiful use of oil. The Officers are, in comparison to the men, healthy, although there are few who have not and do not experience great relaxation of the digestive powers—fever is very little known. Our Correspondent, who we know will forgive our making these extracts from his interesting communications, speaks next of the Birmans and we will use his own words. They are, says he, as far as my few opportunities have enabled me to judge—an active, intelligent, race of men, far superior to any other oriental people (perhaps we may except the Arabs) and if their character is tainted with some odious vices, they certainly do possess redeeming virtues which would adorn the highest state of civilized humanity; that they are cruel to their enemies no one can doubt, but (I speak it with diffidence because with every effort my opportuuities of observation are necessarily limited) their conduct in their families is exemplary and affectionate, to prove which the following anecdotes is sufficient. When the Birmese entered Assam, they appropriated to themselves the finest women in the country; these on the capture of Rungpore were told that they were at perfect liberty to return to their homes; and the parents and friends of the greater number were eager to receive them; most of them, however, declared that they would accompany the mauns (Burman) whithersoever they might go, a determination which evinced the kindness with which they had been treated. The Burmans are strangers to avarice and possess an energy of character strikingly opposite to the proverbial indolence of the other natives of India; there are few amongst them who do not read and write, and their memory is so wonderfully tenacious and their observation so great, that they will seldom pass through a country without being able to give an account of the situation of every village in it—many entered into the service of the Officers, and are much sought after for their usefulness—a greater number were sent, at their own request, to Cheelmharry (a long way to the S. W. on the Berhampootre) where I have no doubt they will form a thriving Colony, and the rest followed a Chief (Shaum Fokun), who was allowed to carry to his own country a number of followers, but who is still on the borders of Assam, whether with an intention to infringe the agreement, or from unsuperable obstacles to his passage is not known. As for the Assamese—if the scanty accounts we have of the state of their country are correct, woeful indeed must the change have been! for the description would teach us to look for one of the best cultivated countries in the world—the smiling abode of Ceres—and to suppose that the rich contents of the Amalthean horn were shed with inexhausting profusion over the face of this Zempe of India—alas what is the present picture. Assam is one wild desert, covered with impenetrable jungles, the dreary habitation of wild beasts, its laughing fields, its shady groves, the splendid Palaces of its Princes, are, like the accursed site of Babylon, unapproached by human foot, and know not animation save in the slimy progress of the Snake, the surly growlings of the Tiger, or roar of the monstrous Elephant. The thinness of the population save in the most westtern parts, renders the calling it population almost a misnomer; a Mahomedan whose name I forget, has given an account of their character from which most subsequent ones are taken, by him they are described as a courageous people of untamable ferocity; this may have been the case formerly, but at present they appear to want any qualities of such an active nature as these, and I should think that the wiles of the serpent are more their characteristics than the offensive ruggedness of the fiercer animals. Of the women I can only speak as to those I see with the Birmans, and taking these as a sample (which perhaps would hardly be fair) my opinion is highly favorable. They are more exquisitely formed than any of whom I have any knowledge of not even excepting the Spanish, their faces are frequently pretty, their stature middling, and their extremely long glossy hair, is so entangling (not *entangled*) that they would fetter the most stubborn stupid and stoical despiser of beauty; they generally wear one broad piece of silk, which, when they work, they wind tightly round the body directly under the arms, a custom highly destructive of one great point of feminine beauty: they appear happy and contented, always laughing or working, and the whole of the household offices, such as cooking, &c. are carried on by them; it is really delightful to see them run to welcome their sovereign Lords and master on their return from labour. There are another class of people who are said to be the most veritable wretches on the face of the east, these are called the Duwaneahs. When the Burmans came into the country, they obliged these people to lose their caste by cramming beef (it is said) down their throats, tho' Burman (like the Spartan soldiers and the helots) was followed by several Duwaneahs and the latter were the executive ministers of all the cruelty exercised by the former on the Inhabitants. Their masters treated them with kindness but by their own countrymen they were held in utter abhorrence, a feeling which they repaid by the most inhuman barbarity, killing and torturing without mercy, being entirely unrestrained by human laws, and those considered divine, having been rendered null by their degradation (a circumstance which ought to be considered by all who would destroy root and branch every religious prejudice, not their own, without recollecting the *motives* for conduct, which such prejudice affords) the poor wretches after the defeat of the Birmans, if caught by the Inhabitants suffered every punishment which the most bitter feeling of revenge could dictate--they appear, perhaps from necessity, attached to their masters. There are many points in the above account which you must receive with as much diffidence, as to a belief of their correctness, as I, according to your desire give them—they are the result of personal observation and gleanings from others—at some future period, when opportunity and experience shall have more qualified me for the task, if no one else undertakes it. I think that I may, to use a significant term, make a book: in good faith so little is known of this interesting country (interesting from what it has been and may be) that perhaps I should not be considered either presumptuous or vain if I undertook the labour of reducing to form what may be the result of my enquiries and observations. I will at any rate collect the materials to the utmost extent of my power, and if they shall be useful to others, why so much the better, if not, quo pecco?

[FROM THE CALCUTTA JOHN BULL.]

BHAUGLEPORE.—The 1st Regiment Light Cavalry continues in excellent health, notwithstanding the Thermometer in the Officer's tents, at noon, is from 98° to 102°. One range of Stabling is complete, and two more are in a state of great forwardness.

[*Ben. Hurk. May* 18.

GAZETTE PRESS.